Bellefonte Republican

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

THE Bell telephone company has won another suit.

THE debt of Pennsylvania has decreased $1,111,000 this year.

THE Grand Army monument to Grant will be located in Washington, D, C.

TENNYSON has issued a new volume of poems which is said to be worthy the poet laureate.

J. C. COON lost his libel suit against H. K. McClure, of the *Times*, but the latter had to pay costs.

SERIOUS riots took place among the striking miners along the Monongahela river on Thursday.

THE cradle in which President Cleveland was rocked to sleep when an infant has been discovered in Tennessee.

THE North American Union of Radicals in Milwaukee want the office of President of United States abolished.

THE title of the *Watchman's* editorial, 'Too Much Blarney—Too Little Truth," was appropriate, for that's just what the article was.

HON. FRANKLIN B. GOWEN is still willing to save the Reading railroad if the stockholders of that organization will permit him.

THE only act which the Vanderbilts ever performed in good taste was the plain and modest manner in which they buried William H.

THE Republicans are very much disgruntled over the fact that they haven't a leader in their party to be compared in greatness with Mr. Tilden. He sets them all back.—*Watchman* Oh, yes; Blaine far surpasses him.

THE British are jubilant because the President recommended a reduction of customs duties. Hold on, Britain; a Presidential recommendation don't rule in American; it requires a majority to do that.

IN some parts of the West workmen are poorer now than they ever were before. These men have formed an organization and every member of it wears patched trousers. The patches are a badge of the organization and are called the Cleveland badge, in memory of the influence which produced their poverty.

MAINE in population is one of the least of the States, but she is one of the most important in the statesmen she sends forth. The Democratic party today dreads the power of one of her citizens, James G. Blaine, and another, Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed, is the leader of the Republican party in the National House of Representatives.

THE *Centre Democrat* has given itself away once again. It attributes to President Cleveland the authorship of these words, "Tell the truth." Why, my dear sir, the DAILY NEWS used these words long before President Cleveland was ever heard of. He stole them either from the columns of the NEWS or from some other equally prominent publication.

LET Congress address itself this Winter to the work of providing coast defenses. Don't say a word about tariff revision. Democrats are not capable of performing that work, but they can see to it that defenses are built and the latest improved guns provided. This will give men work. It will protect the wealth of this country, now too much exposed to the enemy. Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT'S will has been made public. He has divided his riches among his eight children as follows: To Cornelius, $62,000,000; William K., $60,000,000; Fred W., George W., Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Twombly each get $11,800,000. The widow retains the Fifth Avenue mansion with all its furniture, pictures, statuary, etc., and the horses and carriages. She also receives $200,000 per year during her life and has the power of bequeathing $500,000 of the estate by will. The mansion and contents, after her death, will go to the eldest son of Cornelius. About $1,000,000 is given to religious and charitable institutions.

Judge Furst and the "Watchman."

The *Democratic Watchman*, of the 11th inst., indulged in a column attack on Judge Furst, and in doing so told more falsehoods to the cubic inch than usual. It don't care to acknowledge the truth, viz., that Judge A. O. Furst is conducting the business of court with a firmness and dispatch hitherto unknown in legal affairs of the county. Permit us to point out a few of the *Watchman's* misstatements and errors:

The first mistake of the *Watchman* is to introduce politics into the question The judge on the bench should know no politics, and Judge Furst, in that capacity, knows none. But the *Watchman* cannot discuss death, religion, science, local events, legal affairs, or anything without a liberal mixture of politics. It needs thorough reform in this particular.

Another failing of all Democratic papers—especially the *Watchman*—is to resurrect the names of people who are dead, to enforce its teachings. It is the *Watchman's* delight to get a man into a position in which he cannot speak for himself and then to talk about him The *Watchman* has the bad taste to quote the truism that comparisons are odious and then enumerate the names of some of the honored people of the past for the purpose of treating them thus odiously. That's a bad give-away

Several judges were in court, at various times, from a distance. The *Watchman* affects to believe that this was for the purpose of expediting business Now, the *Watchman* very well knows that it was because Judge Furst was previously connected as counsel with cases which must be tried, but over which he, of course, could not preside, that these judges came. During a few days Judge Furst did economize time by holding an additional court in the arbitration room, and the business of court is now further advanced than when the Judge came to the bench—although such was probably not the design when these judges were invited here.

It was also an act of economy when, one week, he discharged the traverse jurors before the Grand Jury had completed its work—a specimen of economy not heretofore practiced by the court—and for which he deserves credit.

In regard to the particular instances of administration of justice which the *Watchman* cites it exceeds its authority. The *Watchman* well knows that even in criminal law there is such a thing as equity, and this equity is in the judge's discretion. The law cannot shape itself to fit every circumstance and the judge is often called upon to use his judgment. This is that Judge Furst has done. If former judges have not done so it is their fault. It is absurd to call upon a judge to explain such things. The circumstances under which a crime was committed, the character of the criminal, etc., are considerations which must influence the mind of every just judge. Sometimes they may lead him to impose the heaviest sentence and again they will influence him to hold the sentence in reserve.

Perhaps Judge Furst has thwarted some one of the *Watchman's* attempts to extort money from the county, or its free list has suffered in court. But it has lamentably failed in its purpose of casting even a shade of suspicion on Judge Furst's actions.

THE general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, in a statement made in Philadelphia on Friday, said: "A gratifying indication of the improvement of business in this country is found in the fact that the steel rail companies, which made a compact at Long Branch last Summer to limit their output to what then seemed likely to equal the wants of the railroads for 1886, have already, before the beginning of the year, so nearly sold the whole of that estimated total, that they have now increased the stipulated output by 225,000 tons, making the present limit for 1886, 1,000,000 tons. Indeed, a number of the manufacturers had already sold up to or beyond their allotments for the entire year before this action was taken, being unwilling that any appearance of unreadiness or inability to meet any legitimate demand should exist. There is, therefore, not the least reason to fear that any buyer of rails who can satisfy the rail-maker of his ability to pay for his purchases, will be unable to supply his wants at prices unaffected by artificial restriction."

SECRETARY LAMAR'S report is the longest ever submitted by a cabinet officer to a President. It is too long to be of any use.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS,—THE WEST AND FREE TRADE,—THE BUSINESS ASPECT,—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6th, 1885.

When the site of Chicago was but a wild wide marsh entrance of the two rivers into Lake Michigan, and having no habitation save an old government station, St. Louis was already a city of considerable magnitude and importance. Now these are rival towns with Chicago in the lead. No place on this continent, not even New York, has given such demonstration of American energy and enterprise as this great city of the States. Its speed of development has been as the wonder of Jonah's gourd, or the magic of Aladin's lamp, for in less than half a century it has become in commercial interests and population, the third city in the country. Chicago now claims a population of seven hundred thousand. The same proportionate difference may be observed in the floating population of the two cities.

Still, with all this advance and seeming advantage on the part of Chicago, it must not be supposed that St. Louis is so far behind in the essential matters of wealth, or of business. The old French element has held its conservative grasp upon the growth and enterprise of St. Louis, keeping both in check, precisely the same as the stolid Quaker element of Philadelphia dulled the enterprise and retarded the business progress of that city. With all this drawback St. Louis has solid worth, and wide commercial interests which must increase from year to year; and, too, it is not encumbered with debt as is Chicago. Always, however, these cities will be rivals for the western, northwestern, and southwestern trade. Each has advantages that are not, nor can ever be possessed by the other.

THE WEST AND FREE TRADE.

The "boundless west" is not only a euphoneous but radically correct term as applied to that vast region amply sufficient to hold all the empires of the earth. Limitless as its boundary lines are its agricultural and mineral resources.

To talk of this distinct section of our country, of its productions and what shall be done with them, and of its governing policy, from a narrow political standpoint, is simply absurd. In this way the doctrine of free trade has been accorded to the west as the sentiment of its people from sheer local necessity; and many portions of the west without the logic of thought or argument, have accepted this as their rightful position whenever the tariff question is under discussion.

But we do not believe that a policy of government which is favorable to the manufacturing interests of this country must, of necessity be inimical to all else beside; nor that one section in its trade and business must be antagonistic to any other.

We believe in a high tariff, a tariff that will almost amount to the prohibition of foreign manufactured goods. We do not want American educated labor to be brought into competition with the compulsory wage-starved labor of Europe. Neither do we want the importations of wines and liquors, of fashion's gaudy fabrics, or any of the trappings and emblems of effeminate luxury, of none of those thousand things that tend to the demoralization of noble manhood and nobler womanhood. American art, and American industry can now produce all that is essential, and all that should be required by the highest type of American society and character.

But in asking for a tariff that shall effectually keep out those manufactured articles, the importation of which only tends to paralyse the arm of American labor, and such as will prevent the introduction of articles of simple luxury, or of elegant extravagance, the only tendency of which is dissipation, drunkenness and crime among the middle and lower classes, on the one hand, and dawdling imbecility and unrebuked immoralities among the useless spend thrift classes of wealth and fashion, on the other hand, how does this effect the grain, meat, and trade interests of the great west?

For all this, the European nations that have been dependent upon American meats, grain, &., will eat none the less, will be none the less hungry for their usual supplies. The stomach is the god of this world; and the American granary is being looked to, more and more every year, for annual supplies to millions in this, and in far distant countries. Whether therefore we have a high or low tariff, a tariff for protection or for revenue only, the seed time and the harvest, and the increase, will be unaffected, and the demands from foreign countries for American products will be all the same. What the world needs for the sustenance of life the world must have. Other matters of imports and exports may be affected by party legislation and action, and specious political pleading; but commerce in the things of human necessity cannot be stained any more than we can turn back the tide of time.

DULLNESS IN TRADE.

Through the whole of the past season the West has experienced great dullness in business. The St. Louis wholesale and retail dealers say they have never known a year of such general depression in all kinds of trade. All classes seem equally affected and disheartened. Just now there appears to be a slight revival in business, and a hopeful feeling for the future is gradually taking the place of the former despondency. One thing is certain, the West is a giant that cannot long be kept down; it has a dynamite energy that is bound to throw off the weight of any financial panic, or of any political misrule.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The present Administration's Civil Service Reform doctrine does not reach so far as Missouri—it is probably too thin in principle and reality to make so wide a spread. The Bourbon cry here is, "to the victors belong the spoils." Without this old family tie and sentiment, Democracy would not know itself. No new departure can be tolerated in this ancient of days party. The old Jacksonian Rip Van Winkles are coming to the front here out west, bearing the same old keg, and they will stand no modern nonsense of Civil Service or any other kind of Reform.

Well, we are not going to quarrel about it; we are willing Mr. Cleveland, his Cabinet and officials should run the Administration as they please, feeling assured that the country which could stand four years of civil war without ruin, will be able to endure, also, four years of Democratic rule without serious damage to its National principles, interests, or prosperity.

HIRAM TORREY.

Eight Hours a Day.

It would be a first-class plan if the twenty-four hours of the day could be divided into three periods of eight hours each: Eight hours for work, eight for recreation and eight for sleep. As the circumstances are, however, there is no limit to the hours that men and women may agree to work, except that imposed by their physical necessities. As a general proposition it is true that men ought to earn a good living for themselves and their families by eight hours of steady work each day. It is also true that men can do more work per hour on the eight-hour plan, other things being equal, than they can by working longer hours. All things considered, it would be very desirable if the eight-hour day could be adopted and the time thus saved from the toil of the shop, the factory and the mine devoted to social and intellectual advancement.

There are many desirable things that are not expedient, and an eight-hour rule was very ably and earnestly discussed by the Federation of Labor Unions, last week sessions in Washington, and, while the advantages were not underrated by any of the speakers, a number of them suggested difficulties that would render any general application of the rule impossible.

There are many skilled mechanics employed on piece-work who object to curtailing the number of hours for the reason that their weekly earnings would be correspondingly reduced. Then there are women and children engaged in a number of avocations who do all their work at home, and whose hours of labor could not be controlled by labor organizations. Then, again, there is a large class of workmen who must take advantage of certain seasons, such as carpenters, bricklayers, stonemasons, and others engaged in building, while tailors having but two busy periods in the year, are compelled to make the best of them while they last.

The result of the discussion seemed to be a general acquiescence in the proposition that while all trades were not prepared to adopt the eight-hour day immediately, such as were in condition to do so, should inaugurate the movement on the first of May next, thus setting the example and leaving the others to follow as soon as they were ready. One sensible feature of the discussion was the disapproval of any attempt to enforce the rule by strikes or to compel any organization to make the effort unless they were willing and felt strong enough to carry their determination through.

Exchange Echoes.

Miss Ellen Terry is reported to have quarreled with Mr. Henry Irving and married a young actor named Norman Forbes, of whom Irving has been for some time jealous

Nothing would do the country more good than a timely notice from the senate that it will not meddle with the tariff. A fresh agitation of the subject just now, will paralyze all the revival of business that is just setting in.

Minister Pendleton is tired of Berlin and may throw up the sponge and come home. It is not like his dear Porkopolis.

Mr. Randall estimates that the Democratic scheme of distributing the appropriation bills will cost the country $200,000,000 during Mr. Cleveland's term. Under such wise statesmanship it is hard to see how the Democratic House hopes to reduce the revenue. It seems to care more for spending than reducing it.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* speaks of it as a "monster message," and then declares that as "the Democratic party has been a long while without a President's message, Mr. Cleveland supplies the 'long-felt want' by a document long enough to cover the whole period of that deprivation."

Among the many good recommendations of the President in his message, there is none better or more to the point, than that there be legislation prohibiting the landing of Mormon recruits in this country. That such a palpably sensible and proper policy has been neglected so long is matter of grave surprise, and it is to be hoped Congress will let nothing stand in the way of its early adoption. The earlier Congress shows that whatever is necessary to stamp out the poison will be resorted to, the better it will be.

A large number of bills have already been introduced in the senate, among them the following: To regulate the Presidential succession; to establish a uniform bankruptcy system; to encourage the merchant marine; to make the "Edmunds bill" more stringent; to provide for allotment of lands is severalty to Indians; to erect a building for the congressional library; to admit Idaho and Washington territories as states; to construct the "Hennepin" canal; and to build a bridge over the Kill von Kull.

Trying to Recover a Fortune.

Clarence Worrall, of Lewistown, is trying hard to recover from Mamie A Bailey the fortune of $70,000, left him by his father, Dr. Worrall. Miss Bailey, who was a domestic, reared and educated in Dr Worrall's family, was bequeathed $5000 by the Doctor. Clarence developed a talent for art during a residence in Philadelphia, but was melancholy and in morbid dread of sudden death. While laboring under this apprehension when ill in 1879, he deeded his property to Miss Bailey who was his nurse. Later he fell in love with his cousin, Lenora Montague, of Philadelphia, who had served as a model in his art studies, and his morbid fancies were put to flight. He married his cousin only to find Miss Bailey in possession of his fortune, as she had the deed in her favor recorded. Suit brought by the young man was decided in his favor, but the Supreme Court reversed the decision. A modification of the decree of the Supreme Court has just been made, however by which it is ordered that the time for the delivery of the deed be extended until final decree upon the account, on condition that Miss Bailey permit the plaintiff to collect all rents unpaid by the tenants.

UNCLE RANDALL is backing Dr. Logan for postmaster, and Ex-Governor Curtin will favor the appointment of Mr. McCloskey. Mr. Purdy, who is so a strong candidate, will have the support of some of the personal friends of the President in the state of New York. Every thing points to a vigorous and lively contest among the candidates for the plum.—*Gazette and Bulletin.*

FERDINAND WARD is now keeping books in the penitentiary. It is more congenial than his former employment of working with stoves.

GENERAL NOTES.

Uncle Sam's liquor bill last year was $553,000,000.

The word "mugwump" is in political use in England now.

M. Pasteur has seventy-three cases of hydrophobia in hand.

Some more sunshiny letters by Thomas Carlyle are forthcoming.

A young colored man has been elected justice of the peace in Knoxville, Tenn.

General Grant's memoirs are being published in Leipzig, and have a large sale.

A Mormon who was accidently killed in Utah the other day left 67 children to mourn his loss.

The Kit Kat is a New York sketch club, with a membership equal to that of Ali Baba's band of thieves.

An Arkansas man last week drove 121 turkeys 100 miles into Pine Bluff, and sold them at 64 cents each.

A watch that is claimed to have been Benjamin Franklin's is in possession of a farmer of Lancaster county.

Guano has been discovered on the Islands off Southern California, and 800 tons were recently shipped to Europe.

In Portugal nowadays the ballot takes place in the churches, and the box generally stands between a pair of saints.

Dechinite, or vanadate of lead and zinc, has been discovered in Montana. Ore of this nature is worth $10,000 a pound.

In 1400 wives were sold in England, and, according to the records of many divorce cases, the habit has not entirely died out.

A Stonington (Conn.) man, who has been chewing tobacco for 40 years, has suddenly concieved an unaccountable aversion for the weed.

Revivalist Jones is about to move upon Cincinnati—the only town in America where small beer is so small as to be had two glasses for a fip.

Explorer Forbes is going to attempt to reach the summit of Mount Owen Stanley, 13,205 feet high, and hitherto untrodden by the foot of man.

In Amador county, Cal., recently a man found a miner's unburied bones, and searching further came across an old boot containing about $2,000 worth of gold dust and nuggets.

Two whales were captured by whaling crews off Naragansett, L. I., on Saturday. One was sixty and the other seventy feet long. A large number of whales have been seen in the offing.

The mineral matter taken from the soil by a five pound fleece of wool is only 1.6 ounces and 5 ounces nitrogen. Wool production can not be exhaustive in its drains upon the land.

American cheesemakers are not the only sufferers from the low price of their product. In France, Germany, Italy and Holland prices range from 20 to 25 per cent lower than they did last year.

The Jackson, Mich., Wagon Company has received an order for several wagons for the Russian Government, to be shipped to Odessa, Russia. The order came through the Russian Vice Consulate at Washington.

As Fall approached a Georgia farmer pulled up a watermelon vine that had been bearing all Summer and transplanted it into a green-house. It now carries half a dozen melons, which will average twenty pounds each.

A resident of Greenpoint, L. I., whose wife died on Saturday, went to a clergyman on Sunday night with another woman to be married. When the minister learned the circumstances he refused to perform the ceremony.

One of our American sojourners in a German university town was startled the other day to hear this question seriously put and hotly debated by a party of students: "Was Shakespeare drunk when he made his will?"

The striking shoe-cutters at Cincinnati, for refusing to resume work when so ordered by the national executive committee of the Knights of Labor, have been declared in rebellion against that body, and have been expelled from the order.

C. W. Brown, who shot John A. Benson and then committed suicide at San Francisco, on the 11th, has left a will which he had drawn up an hour or two before visiting Benson's office, in which he stated his determination to take his own life.

The latest explanation of the fact that a drunken man usually escapes injury by a fall is that his nerve centers are paralyzed. Hence they are not affected by the shock of a fall which, with a sober man, would have acted violently upon the heart.

A feminine mission from Japan will arrive shortly in France. It will consist of 12 young girls, chosen among the most intelligent in the native schools, to study the French language, with the view of becoming teachers of it in their own country.

A Minnesota mill man met his death in a peculiar way. He went to loosen the bran in a deep bin, and when looked for only his boots were visible. It is said that the bran smothered him quicker than water would have done. He was supposed to have fallen in head first.

The editor of a Dakota paper offers to give his paper for one year to every couple married in the county before July 1, 1886, and another public-spirited editor of the vicinity will send his paper for a year for every child born within 12 months, and send two and three years for twins and triplets.

A large pelican was shot on a sand bar in the Arkansas river, near Wichita which measured nine feet from tip to tip of its wings, and which in life stood six feet high. Its bill had a capacity to hold two gallons of food. Its feathers were two inches thick, and capable of turning off large shot.

President's Message.

Grover Cleveland's First Official Presentation to Congress.

The Government Finances—The Army, Navy, Postal Service, Public Lands, Pensions, Etc., Etc.

Adherence to the Civil-service Law—The Agricultural and Animal Industries, Etc., Etc.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. HENDRICKS.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STTES: Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, vice-president of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty, and his personal virtues will find honorable record in his country's history. Ample and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity, and, at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amid general sorrow and benediction.

CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY.

The constitution, which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the president to give to congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to federal legislation. While the executive may reccommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws. Contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the executive branches of the government under the constitution will disclose the partitions of power between our respective departments, and their necessary independence; and also the need for the exercise of all the power intrusted to each, in that spirit of comity and cooperation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rests upon us as faithful servants of the people. The jealous watchfulness of our constituencies, great and small, supplements their suffrage; and, therefore, in the tribunal they establish every public servant should be judged.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, maintenance of good faith in all of our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations, and consistent and amicable attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficult pending with any foreign government. Question has arisen with the government of Austro-Hungary touching the representation of the United States at Vienna. Having, under my constitutional prerogative, appointed an estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competence as minister at that court, the government of Austro-Hungary invited this government to cognizance of certain exceptions, based upon allegations against he personal acceptability of Mr Keiley, the appointed envoy, asking that, in view thereof, the appointment should be withdrawn. The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in without violation of my oath of office and the precepts of the constitution, since they necessarily involved a limitation in favor of a foreign government upon the right of selection by the executive and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principle of our government. The Austro-Hungarian government finally decided not to receive Mr. Keiley as the envoy of the United States, and that gentleman has since resigned his commission, leaving the post vacant.

AMERICAN PORK ABROAD.

I regret to say that restrictions have been put upon the importation of our pork into France, notwithstanding the abundant demonstration of absence of sanitary danger in its use; but I entertain strong hopes that, with a better understanding of the matter, this vexatious prohibiting will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Germany, Austria and other countries where such food products are absolutely excluded without present prospect of reasonable change.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The interest of the United States in a practicable transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century. My immediate predecessor caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction, by and at the sole cost of the United States, of a canal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid it before the senate. Pending the action of that body thereon, I withdrew the treaty for re-examination. Attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from resubmission to the senate.

Maintaining, as I do, the policy of the president's from Washington's day, which proscribes entangling alliances with foreign states, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory, or the incorporation of remote interests with our own. The laws of progress are vital and organic, and we must be conscious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion which, as the concomitant of our active civilization, day by day, is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production, transportation and communication to which steam and electricity has given birth. But our duty in the present instructs us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great area committed to our charge, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace within our borders, though jealously alert in preventing the American Hemisphere from being involved in the political problems and complications of distant governments. Therefore I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or rights outside of our own territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the State where such interests lie.

SHIP RAILWAY.

While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal is to be encouraged, I am of the opinion that any scheme to that end, to be considered with favor, shall be free from the features alluded to. The Tehuantepec route is declared by engineers of the highest repute, and by competent scientists to afford an entirely practical transit for vessels and cargoes by means of a ship railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantages of such a route, if feasible, over others more remote from the axial lines of traffic between Europe and the Pacific, and particularly between the valley of the Mississipi and the western coast of North and South America, are deserving of consideration. Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world, must be for the world's benefit—a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation of hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership and operation of such a work by this government with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign states whose responsibilities and rights we would share, is, in my judgement, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our national policy or present means. The lapse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisdom and foresight of those earlier administrations, which long before the conditions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the the age, proclaimed the vital need of inter-oceanic traffic across the commercial isthmus and consecrated it in advance to the common use of mankind by their positive declaration and through the formal obligation of treaties. Toward such realization the efforts of my administration will be applied, ever bearing in mind the principles on which it must rest, and which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who, while secretary of state in 1858, announced that "what the United States want in Central America, next to the happiness of the people, is the security and neutrality of the inter-oceanic routes which lead through it."

TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

The construction of three transcontinental lines of railway, all in successful operation, wholly within our territory, and uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans; has been accompanied by results of a most interesting and impressive nature, and has created new conditions, not in the routes of commerce only, but in political geography, which powerfully affect our relations toward, and necessarily increase our interests in, any trans-isthmian route which may be opened and employed for the ends of peace and traffic, or in other contingencies, for uses inimical to both.

Transportation is a factor in the cost of commodities scarcely second to that of their production, and weighs as heavily upon the consumer. Our experience already has proven the great importance of having the competition between land carriage and water carriage fully developed, each acting as a protection to the public against the tendencies of monopoly, which is inherent in the consolidation of wealth and power in the hands of vast corporations. These suggestions may serve to emphasize what I have already said on the score of the necessity of a neutralization of any interoceanic transit, and this can only be accomplished by making the use of the route open to all nations and subject to the ambitions and warlike necessity of none.

The drawings and report of a recent survey of the Nicaragua Canal route, made by Chief Engineer Menocal, will be communicated for your information.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The harmony of our relations with China is fully sustained in the application of the acts lately passed to execute the treaty of 1880, restrictive of the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. Individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the Executive to remedy and calling for judicial determination.

The condition of the Chinese question in the Western States and Territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory, where numbers of unoffending Chinamen, indisputably within the protection of the treaties and the law, were murdered by a mob, and the still more recent threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington Territory, are still fresh in the minds of all, and there is apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may find vent to similar lawless demonstrations. All the power of this Government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong-doers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by this Government to prevent these violent outbreaks and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages, and it is best just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States engaged in competition with Chinese laborers.

Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our peace and the good relationship we try to maintain with China. The admitted right of a Government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail, is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give earnest consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

UNITED STATES TRUST FUNDS.

Under section 3,659 of the Revised Statutes all funds held in trust by the United States and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, are to be invested in stocks of the United States, bearing a rate of interest not less than 5 per centum per annum. There being now no procurable stocks paying so high a rate of interest the letter of the statute is at present inapplicable, but its spirit is subserved by continuing to make investments of this nature in current stocks bearing the highest interest now paid.

The statute, however, makes no provision for the disposal of such accretions. It being contrary to the general rule of this Government to allow interest on claims, I recommend the repeal of the provision in question and the disposition, under an uniform rule, of the present accumulations from investment of trust funds.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALIZATION.

The inadequacy of existing legislation touching citizenship and naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statutory provision exists providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native-born or naturalized, nor for terminating and vacating improved acquisition of citizenship. Even a fraudulent decree of naturalization can not now be concealed.

The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care and extended to those only who intend in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with intent of escaping duties with their original allegiance, without taking upon themselves those of the new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose toward their original Government. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations.

I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors, that provision may be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States, now invested with that power.

The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statue. The stranger coming hither with intent to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibility of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate status which legislation may properly define. The laws of certain States and Territories admit a domiciled alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a State and yet not of the United States within the purview of Federal and international laws. It is important within the scope of national legislation to define this right of alien domicile as distinguished from Federal naturalization.

OUR IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORS.

The commercial relations of the United States with their immediate neighbors and with important areas of traffic near our shores suggest especially liberal intercourse between them and us.

Following the treaty of 1883 with Mexico, which rested on the basis reciprocal exemption from custom duties, other similar treaties were initiated by my predecessor.

On taking office I withdrew for re-examination the treaties signed with Spain and Santo Domingo, then pending before the senate. The result has been to satisfy me of the inexpediency of entering into engagements of this character not covering the entire traffic.

These treaties contemplated the surrender by the United States of large revenues for inadequate considerations. Upon sugar alone duties were surrendered to an amount far exceeding all the advantages offered in exchange. Even were it intended to relieve our consumers it was evident that so long as the exemption but partially covered our importation such relief would be illusory. To relinquish a revenue so essential seemed highly improvident at a time when new and large drains upon the treasury were contemplated. Moreover, embarrassing questions would have arisen under the favored nation clauses of treaties with other nations.

THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

The report of the secretary of the treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances and of the several branches of government connected with his department. The suggestions of the secretary relating to the practical operations of this important department, and his recommendations in the direction of simplification and economy, particularly in the work of collecting custom duties, are especially urged upon the attention of congress.

The ordinary receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were $322,690,706.38; of this sum $181,471,939.34 was received from customs and $112,498,725.54 from internal revenue; the total receipts as given above were $24,829,163.54 less than those for the year ending June 30, 1884. This diminution embraces a falling off of $13,595,570.42 in the receipts from customs and $9,687,346.97 in the receipts from internal revenue.

The total ordinary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year were $260,226,935.50, leaving a surplus in the treasury at the close of the year of $63,463,771.27.

This is $40,929,854.32 less than the surplus reported at the close of the previous year. The expenditures are classified as follows: For civil expenses, $23,826,942.11; for foreign intercourse, $5,439,909.11; for Indians, $6,552,494.63; for pensions, $56,102,267.49; for the military, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $42,670,578.47; for the navy, including vessels, machinery, and improvements of navy yards, $16,021,079.69; for interest on the public debt, $54,398,256.47; for the District of Columbia, $3,499,650.95; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-houses, and collecting the revenue, $54,728,054.21.

The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was $45,993,225.43, and there has been paid since that date and up to Nov. 1, 1885, the sum of $369,828, leaving the amount of the debt at the last-named date $1,54,475,860.47. There was, however, at that time in the treasury, applicable to the general purposes of the government, the sum of $66,818,292.38.

The total receipts for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, ascertained to Oct. 1, 1885, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are $315,000,000. The expenditures ascertained and estimated for the same time are $245,000,000, leaving a surplus at the end of the year estimated at $70,000,000.

OUR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was follows:

Domestic merchandise	$726,682,946
Foreign merchandise	15,506,809
Gold	8,477,892
Silver	33,753,633
Total	$784,421,280

Some of the principal exports with their values and the percentage they respectively bear to the total exportation, are given as follows:

	Value.	Per-centage.
Cotton and cotton manufactures	$213,799,049	29.42
Manufacturers	160,370,820	22.07
Breadstuffs—provisions	107,332,456	14.77
Oils—mineral, vegetable and animal	54,326,202	7.48
Tobacco and its manufactures	24,767,378	3.41
Wool and its manufactures	21,404,322	2.98

OUR IMPORTS.

Our imports during the year were as follows:

Merchandise	$579,588,033.80
Gold	26,631,896.00
Silver	16,580,627.00
Total	622,822,627.80

The following are given as prominent articles of import during the year, with their values and with the percentage they bear to the importation:

	Value.	Per-centage.
Sugar and molasses	$76,738,713	13.29
Coffee	46,723,318	8.09
Wool and its manufactures	44,656,482	7.73
Silk and its manufactures	40,363,002	6.99
Chemicals, dyeings and medicines	35,070,816	6.07
Iron and steel and their manufactures	34,553,689	5.98
Flax, hemp, jute and their manufactures	32,854,874	5.69
Cotton and its manufactures	28,152,001	4.88
Hides and skins other than fur skins	20,586,443	3.56

THE REDUCTION OF THE TARIFF.

Of the entire amount of duties collected 10 per cent was collected from the following articles of import: Sugar and molasses, 29; wool and its manufactures, 15; silk and its manufactures, 8; iron and steel and its manufactures, 1; cotton manufactures, 6; flax, hemp and jute and their manufactures, 50.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the Government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our Government is but the means established by the will of a free people by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection. And it is never better administered and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessities of expenditures and distributed according to a just and equitable plan.

The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government and indirectly paid by the people from custom duties.

The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness indicate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed.

We should also deal with the subject in such manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretex for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows: Where can it best be remitted, and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our citizens?

I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the public in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

During the year ended Nov. 1, 1885, 145 national banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of $16,948,000, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to $4,274,910. The whole number of these banks in existence on the day named was 2,727. The very limited amount of circulating notes issued by our national banks compared with the amount the law permits them to issue upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption, indicates that the volume of our circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality. Nothing more important than the present condition of our currency and coinage can claim your attention. Since February, 1878, the government has, under the compulsory provisions of law, purchased silver bullion and coined the same at the rate of more than $2,000,000 every month. By this process, up to the present date 215,759,481 silver dollars have been coined. Every month $2,000,000 of gold in the public treasury is paid out for two million or more of silver dollars to be added to the idle mass already accumulated. If continued long enough this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the government owns applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the receipts of the government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined having been made legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private, at times during the last six months 58 per cent of the receips for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been 20 per cent.

The proportion of silver and its certificates received by the government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver, or for the purpose of speculating. This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollars and the dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company. Gold, still the standard of value and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver. Banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit; rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors, who need it to liquidate their foreign debts, at a ruinous premium over silver, and the laboring men and women of the land, most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wages of their toil has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power. So if this silver coinage be continued we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This, of course, must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium instead of adding to it.

The president goes on to mention our participation in the conference of the Latin union, and refers to the failure of that effort. He recounts sending a delegate to look into the financial condition of Europe, and says that the attitude of the leading European countries has not been changed on financial subjects since 1881 and that these views are supported by public opinion. He then says:

The steps thus taken have therefore only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of further attempts at present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. The condition in which our treasury may be placed by a persistence in our present course is a matter of concern to every patriotic citizen who does not desire his government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold. Nor should our condition be such as to oblige us, in a prudent management of our affairs, to discontinue the calling in and payment of interest-bearing obligations which we have the right now to discharge and thus avoid the payment of further interest thereon. That disaster has not already overtaken us furnishes no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. I recommend the suspension of compulsory coinage of silver dollars, directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

The most gratifying results have attended the operations of the life saving service during the last fiscal year. The observance of the provision of law requiring the appointments of the force employed in the service to be made "solely with reference to their fitness, and without reference to their political or party affiliation," has secured the result which may confidently be expected in any branch of public employment where such a rule is applied. As a consequence this service is composed of men well qualified for the performance of their dangerous and exceptionally important duties.

The number of stations in commission at the close of the year was 238. The number of disasters to vessels and crafts of all kind within their field of action was 371. The number of persons endangered in such disasters was 2,439, of whom 2,428 were saved, and only eleven lost. Other lives which were imperiled, though not by disasters to shipping, were also rescued, and a large amount of property was saved through the aid of this service. The cost of its maintenance during the year was $828,474.43.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War is herewith submitted. The attention of Congress is invited to the detailed account which it contains of the administration of his department and his recommendations and suggestion for the improvement of the service.

The army consisted, at the date of the last consolidated returns, of 2,154 officers, and 24,705 enlisted men. The expenses of the departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, including $13,164,394.60 for public works and river and harbor improvements, were $45,859,999.54.

Beside the troops which were dispatched in pursuit of the small band of Indians who left their reservation in Arizona and committed murders and outrages, two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry were sent last July to the Indian Territory to prevent an outbreak which seemed imminent. They remained to aid, if necessary, in the expulsion of intruders upon the reservation, who seemed to have caused the discontent among the Indians, but the executive proclamation warning them to remove was complied with without interference.

Troops were also sent to Rock Springs, in Wyoming Territory, after the massacre of Chinese there, to prevent further disturbances, and afterward to Seattle, in Washington Territory, to avert a threatened attack upon Chinese laborers and domestic violence there. In both cases, the mere presence of the troops had the desired effect.

It appears that the number of desertions has diminished, but that during the last fiscal year they numbered 2,927, and one instance is given by the Lieutenant General of six desertions by the same recruit. I am convinced that this number of desertions can be much diminished by better discipline and treatment, but the punishment should be increased for repeated offenses. These desertions might also be reduced by lessening the term of first enlistments, thus allowing a discontented recruit to contemplate a nearer discharge, and the army a profitable riddance. After one term of service, a re-enlistment would be quite apt to secure a contented recruit and good soldier.

The acting Judge Advocate General reports that the number of trials by general courts-martial during the year, was 2,328, and that 1,851 trials took place before garrison and regimental courts-martial. The suggestion that probably more than half the army has been tried for offenses great and small, in one year, may well arrest attention. Of course, many of these trials before garrison and regimental courts-martial were for offenses almost frivolous, and there should, I think, be a way devised to dispose of these in a more summary and less inconvenient manner than by court-martial. If some of the proceedings of courts-martial which I have had occasion to examine, present the ideas of justice which generally prevail in these tribunals, I am satisfied that they should be much reformed, if the honor and the honesty of the army and navy are by their instrumentality to be vindicated and protected.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

The work of the Signal Service has been prosecuted during the last year with results of increasing benefits to the country. The field of instruction has been enlarged with a view of adding to its usefulness. The number of stations in operation June 30, 1885, was 489. Telegraphic reports are received daily from 110 stations. Reports are also received from 75 Canadian stations, 375 volunteer observers, 52 army surgeons at military posts, and 333 foreign stations. The expense of service during the fiscal year, after deducting receipts from military telegraph lines, was $797,592.97. In view of the fact referred to by the Secretary of War, that the work of this service ordinarily is of a scientific nature, and the further fact that it is assuming large proportions constantly, and becoming more and more unsuited to the fixed rules which must govern the army, I am inclined to agree with him in the opinion that it should be separately established. If this is done the scope and extent of its operations should, as nearly as possible, be definitely prescribed by law, and always capable of exact ascertainment.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a history of the operations of his departments and the present condition of the work committed to his charge. He details in full the course pursued by him to protect the rights of the Government in respect of certain vessels unfinished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the dispatch boat Dolphin, claimed to be completed and awaiting the acceptance of the department.

No one can fail to see, from the recital contained in this report, that only the application of business principles has been insisted upon in the treatment of these subjects, and that whatever controversy has arisen was caused by the exaction on the part of the department of the contract obligations as they were legally construed. In the case of the Dolphin, with entire justness to the contractor, an agreement has been entered into providing for the ascertainment by a judicial inquiry of the complete or partial compliance with the contract in her construction, and further providing for the assessment of any damages to which the government may be entitled on account of a partial failure to perform such contract, or the payment of the sum still remaining unpaid upon her price in case a full performance is adjudged. The contractor by reason of his failure in business, being unable to complete the other three vessels, they were taken possession of by the government in their unfinished state, under a clause in the contract permitting such a course, and are now in process of completion in the yard of the contractor, but under the supervision of the navy department.

Inspired as I am by hope, shared by all patriotic citizens, that the day is not far distant when our navy will be such as befits our standing among the nations of the earth, and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such a consummation, I deem it my duty to especially direct the attention of Congress to the close of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which the humiliating features of the present organization of this department is exhibited, and the startling abuses and the waste of its present methods are exposed. The conviction is forced upon us with the certainty of mathematical demonstration that before we proceed further in the restoration of a navy we need a thoroughly reorganized Navy Department.

The fact that with seventeen years more than $75,000,000 have been spent in construction, repair, equipment and armament of vessels, and the further fact that, instead of an effective and creditable fleet, we have only the discontent and apprehension of a nation undefended by war vessels, added to the disclosures now made, do not permit us to doubt that every attempt to revive our navy has thus far, for the most part, been misdirected, and all our efforts in that direction have been little better than blind gropings, and expensive, aimless follies.

Unquestionably if we are content with the maintenance of a Navy Department simply as an ornament to the Government, a constant watchfulness may prevent some of the scandal and abuse which have found their way into our present organization, and its incurable waste may be reduced to the minimum. But if we desire to build ships for present usefulness instead of naval reminders of the days that are past, we must have a department organized for the work, supplied with all the latest and best ingenuity our country affords, and prepared to take advantage of the experience of other nations, systematized so that all effort shall unite and lead in one direction, and fully imbued with the conviction that war vessels now are useless unless they combine all that the ingenuity of man has up to this day brought forth relating to their construction. I earnestly commend the portion of the Secretary's report devoted to this subject to the action of Congress, in the hope that the suggestions touching the reorganization of his department may be adopted as the first step toward the reconstruction of our navy.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The affairs of the postal service are exhibited by the report of the Postmaster General, which will be laid before you. The postal revenue, whose rates of gain upon the rising prosperity of 1882 and 1883, outstripped the increasing expense of our growing service, was checked by the reduction in the rate of letter postage, which took effect with the beginning of October in the latter year, and it diminished during the two past fiscal years $2,790,000, in the proportion of $2,270,000 in 1884 to $520,000 in 1885. Natural growth and development have, in the meantime, increased expenditure, resulting in a deficiency in the revenue to the expenses of the department of five and a quarter millions for the year 1883, and eight and one-third millions in the last fiscal year. The anticipated and natural revival of the revenue has been oppressed and retarded by the unfavorable business condition of the country, of which the postal service is a faithful indicator. The gratifying fact is shown, however, by the report that our retarding prosperity is marked by a gain of $280,000 in the revenue of the latter half of the last year over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The change in the weight of first-class matter which may be carried for a single rate of postage, from a half ounce to an ounce, and the reduction by one-half of the rate of newspaper postage, which, under recent legislation begun with the current year, will operate to restrain the augmentation of receipts which otherwise might have been expected to such a degree than the scale of expense may gain upon the revenue and cause an increased deficiency to be shown at its close; yet after no long period of reweakened prosperity, by proper economy, it is confidently anticipated that even the present low rates now as favorable as any country affords, will be adequate to sustain the cost of the service.

The operation of the Post Office Department is for the convenience and benefit of the people, and the method by which they pay the charges of this useful arm of their public service, so that it be just and impartial, is of less importance to them than the economical expenditure of the means they provide for its maintenance and the due improvement of its agencies, so that they

[Continued on 6th page]

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OHIO MOVES ONE DOOR.

Farewell to thee, October, O!
Thy voting vices we remember;
The Buckeye boys now sober, O!
Will cast their ballots in November!

October from your dwelling, O!
Where filth her royal robe disgraces
And where there's ballot selling, O!
Ohio moves her voting places.

She moves, perhaps, abruptly, O!
But there's this very potent reason:
She'll vote much less corruptly, O!
When next there comes election season.

—*Columbus Dispatch.*

MY WIFE AND I.

As through the land last eve we went,
And pluck the ripened ears,
We fell out, my wife and I;
We fell out—I know not why—
And kissed again with tears.

And blessings on the falling out
That all the more endears—
When we fall out with those we love
And kiss again with tears!

For when we come where lies the child
We lost in other years,
There above the little grave—
Oh, there, above the little grave,
We kiss again with tears.

—*Tennyson.*

Vanderbilt Buried.

NEW YORK, December 11.—The last sad rites over the remains of William H. Vanderbilt were begun this morning when the body of the deceased was removed from the ice-box, in which it has rested since Tuesday, to the coffin of cedar, covered with black broadcloth. the coffin was then taken to the bedroom on the east side of the house. The sun had barely appeared upon the pinnacles of St. Patrick's cathedral before small groups of people began to gather opposite the house, and when Rev. Samuel Cook, rector of the St. Bartholomew Protestant Episcopal church, arrived there shortly after 8 o'clock the groups had increased to a small crowd. The crowd was orderly, and the services of the police were not needed. The remains were conveyed to St. Bartholomew's church where services were held.

At their conclusion the funeral party were conveyed to Staten Island on the ferry boat Southfield, the same which bore the remains of the commodore to the island. When the cemetery was reached the hearse was driven to the space in front of the temporary receiving vault and the casket was removed and placed immediately in front of the door of the vault. The spectators to a man stood uncovered while the Rev. William H. Vogler, pastor of the Moravian church, uttered an eloquent prayer, after which the Rev. Dr Cook, rector of St. Bartholomew's church recited the Episcopal service for the dead. The casket was then carried into the receiving vault where it was hermatrically sealed in the presence of four sons of the deceased When this was done the mourners again took their places in the carriages and were driven back to Clifton Landing. Robert Pinkerton and his force of men were left in charge of the vault until the mausoleum was finished, which it is expected will be within six months.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—After the reading of the journal Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a postal telegraph. Referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post roads.

In introducing the bill. Mr. Edmunds said it was the same bill that he had introduced at the last session of Congress' which was referred to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, and was reported upon by that committee so late in the session that the subject could not be considered bythe Senate before the expiration of the session. He hoped the committee would now take the earliest opportunity to report on it. He wished to press it to a vote after reasonable discussion and examination.

It may be, he added, that differing from his former position on the subject, he should now be willing to purchase at their actual value the plants of any telegraphic company that may wish to sell them to the United States; not the value of stock, watered or unwatered, but the actual value of the material substance or things, lines, implements, etc., at such value as may be appraised by some tribunal in which we would have confidence.

Mr. Saulsbury said the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads had at the last session given the subject careful attention and examination, and had reported upon the bill as early as was practicable.

Mr. Edmunds disclaimed any reflection on the committee. The subject was a most important one, and needed considerable examination.

Fenians Make a Startling Discovery.

DUBLIN, December 10.—The aggressive section of the Fenian Brotherhood was somewhat startled to-day by the announcement that the man who recently surrendered to the police for protection and gave his name as John Kelly and his occupation as a laborer, is really Joseph Smith, the Invincible, who turned informer and testified against the men hanged for the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burk in Phœnix Park. Kelly, when he surrendered himself, stated that he was a member of a secret organization and had been notified under pain of death to shoot Mr. Curran, county court judge who examined the Invincibles under the crimes act; Mr. Bolton, crown solicitor, and others. He said he was concerned in the malicious burning of corn belonging to the Artane industrial school, and he mentioned the names of some farmers whose hay and corn were also to be burned. It will be remembered that on March 24 last a report was published throughout Great Britain stating that Joseph Smith, the informer, had died from intemperance. On May 7 it was again announced that Joseph Smith had died in London, where he had for a long time been a hopeless drunkard.

An Extensive Cave-in.

HAZLETON, Pa., December 11.—An acre of surface over the Harleigh mines, of W. S. Kemmerer & Co., caved in to-day, causing damage and throwing four hundred miners and laborers out of employment. A large creek runs over the mine where the cave-in occurred and the water has flooded the mines to the depth of 150 feet. A large number of men are now at work endeavoring to change the course of the stream. The damage already done is estimated at $20,000, and may far exceed this figure. The mines of the Ebervale coal company, which have close connections with the Harleigh mines, are also rendered idle.

Briefs.

LANCASTER, Pa., December 11.—The jury in the case of Dock McNally, Israel Northeimer and Elwood Kurtz, three members of the Welsh Mountain gang, who were charged with burglarizing the residence of Edward Linville, agreed this morning. McNally and Kurtz were convicted and sentenced to nine years and a half in the eastern penitentiary and Northeimer was acquitted of that charge, but convicted of the larceny of a lot of wheat. He was given six and a half years

BARKEYVILLE, Venango county, Pa., December 11.—Rev. W. N. Yates, professor of Barkeyville college, who was assaulted and terribly beaten by a mob of fanatics several days ago, is improving and it is thought will entirely recover. Professor Yates has the names of twelve of his assailants and will enter suit against them for felonious assault. Among the number are Prophet Kauntz and several women.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11.—The jury in the United States circuit court in the suit of Joseph X Glering, to recover damages from the publishers of the Harrisburg *Sunday Telegram*, for alleged libel, after being out since 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, came into court this morning and informed Judge Butler that they had not yet agreed upon a verdict, and then again retired for further deliberation.

Leave for France.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The four Newark boys who were bitten by a rabid dog a few days ago sailed for France on the steamship Canada at 7 o'clock this morning. They will be in M. Pasteur's hands for treatment by Sunday week. Like the majority of passengers the boys were taken on board last night and turned into a large cabin amidship, which had been prepared for their comfort.

Besides these four there are three others in the party, Mrs. Ryan, the mother of Eddie, who has charge of the boys; Dr. Billings, an expert in hydrophobia, who will be their medical attendant, and little Willie Ryan, 2 years of age, who is too young to be left at home. There were few people on the pier to witness their departure on account of the dampness of the morning.

A Cyclone Strikes a Prison.

CHESTER, Dec. 9.—The buildings of the Southern Illinois penitentiary at this place were badly damaged and some of the inmates seriously injured by a cyclone last evening. A portion of the warden's and the cell house roofs were swept away, as was also that of the shoe shop, a new building being erected for a state shop, and a large part of the stockade was blown down, together with the guard house. A guard named Nicholas was blown from his box and seriously injured. A life-convict named Vilmore was blown against a wall and had a leg broken. Another convict, named Wilkinson, was struck by a falling chimney and badly, if not fatally, injured. The storm could be heard by a roaring sound minutes before it struck. No damage was done in the city.

Another Disaster.

CALDWELL, Dec. 11.—The coach and one box car of a train on the Bellaire, Zanesville and Columbus road left the track yesterday afternoon near this place and rolled down an embankment. The coach was full of passengers. Mrs. Thos. Stevens and two children, of Caldwell, were badly burned. The children will die. David Devall, of Noble county, was cut on the head. Miss Schrader, of Monroe county, cut on the head. Miss Stillwell, of Noble county, cut on the face. The coach caught fire, but was extinguished.

"It fairly Wearies me to Think of the multitude of things advertised to cure disease," you say. No wonder But in the mountains of chaff there are grains of golden wheat. We may find it difficult to induce you to test the merits of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, but when you have done so, our work is ended. Afterwards you and this medicine will be fast friends. Favorite Remedy would have died out long ago except for its real usefulness. But it is good and does good.

A Topic for Farmers.

Thomas J. Edge, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, writes that at the coming annual meeting of the Board, to be held in Harrisburg, January 27 and 28 next, it is proposed to make the question of Fences, Fencing and Fence Laws the leading topic for consideration and discussion. The committee on legislation will probably be prepared to propose a number of changes in the present fence laws of our State. In order that these proposed changes may go before the legislature, next winter, in proper shape, it is specially requested that all agricultural organizations, farm clubs, granges, etc., will elect and send regularly accredited delegates who will be prepared to present the wishes of those whom they may represent upon all the important changes proposed. The topic of Fences and Fencing will be presented by essays and will probably be discussed in all its bearings. Special rates of transportation and special rates of board will be obtained for all delegates, upon the same terms as members of the Board.

Consumption cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetation remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after testing its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* 17 46 1y

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REGULAR ADVERTISING RATES.—Ten cents a line, each insertion.

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Gibson vs. Randall.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—During the discussion of the new rules in the house to-day, Mr. Gibson, of West Virginia, favored the distribution of the appropriation bills. He had yet to discover that Randall and Holman had ever objected to appropriations for their own states. Randall denied the statement so far as he was concerned. Gibson thought Randall's objections had been so slight and so unfrequent that they had not made him as prominent as his other actions. He remembered the gentleman from Pennsylvania had come in on the last day of congress and passed through the house an appropriation for public buildings in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Mr. Randall thought the gentleman's memory defective. He had resisted every addition for public buildings on the sundry civil bill. As well as he could remember there was no appropriation in that bill for a public building in Pennsylvania. Gibson wanted to know why these objections were not as potent when the immense land grants were given to railroads and the wing appropriations made as now. Randall declared that he had never voted a dollar nor an acre of land for any railroad. Gibson said it was not a question of how the gentlemen voted or did not; it was because the gentleman thrusts himself in here and makes himself a personal feature. The rules were to be amended for the public good, not to help or hurt the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Randall thought that in view of the remarks as to land grants and subsidies it was proper for him to say that since the house had been under democratic control, there had not been an acre of land or a dollar of subsidy appropriated. As to his thrusting himself forward here every member ought to know that he has done just the reverse. He did not deal in personalities in the house, and if anybody wanted to deal with him personally he ought not to do it here. After a further discussion Morrison gave notice that he would endeavor to close the general debate to-morrow.

Caging the Buzzards.

LANCASTER, Pa., December 12.—"Abe" Buzzard and five of his notorious band were finally sentenced to-day. "Abe" Buzzard, "Ike" Buzzard and George Brimmer were first brought from jail, heavily manacled. Judge Livingstone called "Ike" to the bar and requested him to explain to the court how the outlaws had three times effected their escape from the Lancaster jail.

"Ike" Buzzard replied: "We received assistance from officers of the jail the first and second times we escaped. They gave us acid to burn the iron and false keys. The officers put us together and told us the best time to escape when the warden and inspectors were away." "Ike" then explained the bird cage delivery, by which a prison keeper was locked in a cell while taking a bird cage into a cell of one of the prisoners, after which the whole gang escaped. He gave no names. The prisoners were then sentenced to fifteen months in the eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia.

"Abe" Buzzard was then called to the bar and sentenced to sixteen months in the eastern penitentiary. George Brimmer, a convicted incendiary and jail breaker, was sentenced to the penitentiary for fourteen months. John Frankford, James Clifford and John Lippincott were next brought in. Frankford, who has escaped no less than four times after conviction for burglary and horse stealing, was sent to the eastern penitentiary for fourteen months. Clifford was given fifteen months and Lippincott was given three years. These men had served from five to seven years each in the Lancaster jail before they escaped.

"Ike" Buzzard will have seven years and six months to serve; "Abe" Buzzard, thirteen years and three months; Brimmer, fourteen years; Clifford, three years and nine months, and Frankford, sixteen years. To-day's sentences were imposed for jail breaking.

Vanderbilt's Will.

NEW YORK, December 13.—Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's will was offered for probate in the surrogate's office at noon yesterday. Citations were then issued to the heirs and next of kin, and a hearing will be held on the 30th inst., with a view to proving its proper execution. It is said by those nearest the family that all interested are entirely satisfied with the testament, and no contest whatever is anticipated. The will was executed on September 25, 1884. Under its provisions Mrs. Vanderbilt becomes the tenant for life of her husband's fine mansion. She is to have an annual income of $200,000. Forty millions of dollars are to be held in trust for the eight children of the deceased, who have equal interest therein. Forty millions more are to be equally divided among the children on the settlement of the estate. About $2,500,000 is bequeathed to various religious, benevolent and charitable institutions. Various minor bequests are made, and the residue of the state is bequeathed to Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt, the eldest sons, in equal shares.

The Presidential Succession Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The senate committee on privileges and elections held its second meeting this morning and instructed its chairman, Senator Hoar, to report on Monday the presidential succession bill. A number of verbal changes have been made in the bill, but in all important features it is the measure that passed during the last congress known as the Hoar bill. It will probably be taken up early in the week and will give rise to considerable discussion, but it is likely to be passed during the week.

A Train Telescoped.

ATLANTA, Dec. 15.—One of the most terrible railroad accidents ever known in Georgia occurred last night at midnight, fifteen miles from this city, on the Georgia and Pacific railroad. The East Tennessee and Georgia Pacific roads use the same track to Austell, and last night the Georgia and Pacific mixed train, with a coach and one sleeper, stopped at the tank to get water. The coach and sleeper were on a trestle about thirty feet high. The East Tennessee fast passenger train, going at a speed of thirty miles an hour, struck the sleeper and the engine went nearly half-way through it. The wreck was terrible.

The fireman sprang overboard and received slight injuries. The engineer held to his throttle and was unhurt. The following persons on the Georgia Pacific were killed: Bernard Preton, of Charlottsville, Va.; Nathan Hanley, of Anniston, Ala.; Jacob and Mary Banks, of Jonesboro, Ga.; B. Bright and wife and two children, of Jonesboro; a wealthy Texan, named Pierce, at Aberdeen, Texas, and Et. Huyty, of East Point, Ga. Two children, who are dead, are unknown. The following are fatally injured: Mrs. Eliza Browne, home unknown; William Cook, of Fairburn, Ga., and a Texan, name unknown, who was in company with Pierce. About ten others were more or less seriously injured. The dead and wounded have been brought to Atlanta.

The State of Dakota.

HURON, December 15.—The first legislature of the state of Dakota assembled at Huron yesterday morning. Under the constitution it was made the duty of General Hugh J. Campbell, chairman of the state executive committee, to call the house to order and swear in the members. This duty was first done to the house, ninety out of ninety-five members being present. Then, on motion of Mr. Green, Mr. Turner, of Marshall Co., was nominated temporary speaker and unanimously elected on the roll call. A joint resolution was adopted fixing 4 o'clock as the hour for receiving the senate and the state officers, and for administering the oath of office to the latter. At that hour these officers and the senate took seats in the house, when Judge Campbell gave them the oath. The joint session then terminated and the senate retired. A joint resolution was adopted that they meet in joint session on Tuesday to elect United States senators. The house adjourned at 12:40. The senate met in their hall and took the oath of office from Judge Campbell. Lieutenant Govenor Frank took the chair, and J. H. Drake, of Brown county, was elected secretary. A committee, with Mr. Barnes as chairman, was appointed to draft rules for the senate.

A London Horror.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—At Plymouth to-day a tenement house on Love street, in a low and squalid neighborhood, took fire and a terrible calamity resulted. The flames burned rapidly and fiercely, and when at last subdued twelve calcined human bodies were found among the ruins. Two others are missing and in all probability they, too, have been burned to death. One unfortunate victim was dashed to pieces by jumping from a high window to the street. Several of the occupants of the burning building in their fright ignored the fire escapes, and throwing bedding to the pavement, forty feet below, jumped from the windows. A number of these had legs and arms broken.

A harrowing incident of the calamity was the appearance of a youth named Beckford, who, with his little sister under one arm, hung suspended from a window with the other some minutes until the flames surrounded him, causing him to loose his hold and fall to the ground. He had both legs fractured. The child was also severely injured. The intensity of the flames gave the building the appearance of a furnace, but this did not deter the firemen, many of whom entered the house and, by a heroic struggle, succeeded in rescuing several persons.

An Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., December 14.—A frightful explosion of gas took place this morning in Mill Creek mine, operated by the Delaware and Hudson coal company. At the time of the accident there were about one hundred miners, laborers and boys in the slope. The news spread rapidly and the whole population seemed to have gathered about the colliery. The explosion occurred in what is known as No. 12 lift, which is located at the extreme end of the opening of the slope, being four thousand feet from the mouth, and therefore its ventilation was a difficult problem. The gas had ignited in the breast where a miner named Coffy was at work.

An exploring party of some twenty miners entered the slope as soon as the news had reached the surface. It was soon discovered that many had been burned, and they at once began removing them. Among the victims are: George Martin, miner, killed. The following are seriously injured: John Cleasby, laborer; Nicholas Gray, driver boy; Peter Coffy, miner; Samuel Morris, laborer; Joseph Parduski, driver; Peter Stone, laborer. Many others are injured more or less from flying pieces of coal or wood.

An Editor in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, December 13.—Thomas G. Morrow, editor and proprietor of the Gazette of this city, was arrested to-day on a warrant sworn out by A. T. Bissel, charging him with conspiracy in procuring the appointment of Frank Thomas as clerk in the agricultural department, Thomas not performing any service for the government, and paying his salary over to Morrow. A similar warrant was issued for General Carmen, ex chief clerk of the agricultural department, who is not at present in the city. Mr Morrow was released on bail.

The National Guard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The National Guard association of the United States will meet in convention here to-day. The following are the subjects to be discussed: The progress that has been made in each state during the past year in advancing the efficiency of the National Guard; the relative merit of regimental and brigade camps and whether it is best to hold them near large cities; suggestions in regard to General Slocum's bill for the improvement of the militia.

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For reasons not necessary to state, we are compelled to reduce our Winter Stock. We have an immense stock of all kinds of Goods to close. Look at this list which is only a small portion of the Bargains which we have in all kinds of Goods.

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Other Ginghams	4½c. per yd
Best Prints	4 and 4½c. per yd
Heavy Gray Flannel	15 cts.
Brocade Dress Goods	5 cts.
Double width Cashmere	14 cts.
Black Ottoman Cloth, nearly 1¼ wide	35 cts.
Part Wool Dress Plaids	7 cts.
Best Muslin	6 cts.
All Linen Table Linen	20 cts.
Plaid Flannels	11 and 12½ cts.
All Wool Dress Cloths, 1½ yds. wide	60 cts.
All Wool Black Cashmere	37½ cts.
All Wool Red Flannels	15 cts. up
All Wool Factory Flannel	28 cts.
White Flannels	15 and 18 cts. up
Winter Shawls	50 cts. up
All Wool regular made Hose, Ladies	23 cts.
Ladies' Button Shoes	$1 10
Ladies' Good Lace Shoes	80 cts. up
Ladies' Fine Kid Top Shoes	1 40
Ladies' French Kid Shoes	$2 00 and 2 25
Children's Shoes	70 cts. up
Men's Calf Skin Boots	1 50
Men's Fine Boots	2 00 and 2 50
Men's Heavy Kip Boots	1 75, 2 00 and 2 50
Horse Blankets	60 cts. a pair
Child's Suit	1 50
Child's Suit	1 75 and 2 00
Child's Suit	2 25
Men's Suit	3 50, 4 00 and 4 50
Men's All Wool Diagonal Suits	8 50 up
Men's All Wool Corkscrew Suits	8 50 up
Men's Overcoats	2 50
Men's Dress Overcoats	3 50, 4 00 and 4 50
Men's Dress Overcoats	4 75, 5 00 and 6 00
Boys and Youths' Suits	2 50 up
Boys' Boots	75, 1 00 and 1 25
Men's Shoes	90, 1 00 and 1 25
Men's Dress Shoes	1 25 and 1 50
Ladies' Long Black Diagonal Coats	3 00 and 3 50
Ladies' Long Fine Fur Trimmed	6 00 up
Ladies' Long Fine Astrachan Trimmed Coats	5 50 up
Ladies' Russian Circular	at 3 00 and 3 50 up
Men's Underwear	40 cts. a suit up
Men's Red All Wool Underwear	$1 00 a suit up

A large line of Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats at unheard of prices.

Plenty of Bargains in all kinds of goods and no space to mention, same.

Come and See for Yourselves.

LYON & CO.,

Bellefonte, Pa. dec6 4y

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

Phillipsburg.

Mr. A. R. Read, late of the Tyrone *Herald*, but now an agent for Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, was in this city this week looking up the interests of his company.

J. B. Atherton, of New York, was hereaway this week.

The "Daddy Dolan Comedy Company" gave a satisfactory play to a paying audience at Pierce's Opera House, Thursday and Friday nights.

Mr. Samuel Gearhart, of Blue Ball, while driving home from this city on Tuesday last, met with an accident. His horse frightened at an engine standing at the B. C., C. & S. W. R. R. crossing, overturning the sleigh and throwing Mr. Gearhart to the ground and dragging him a considerable distance. Fortunately, he escaped injury except a few slight bruises.

Rev. Nathan Mitchell, a distinguished lecturer, gave a free lecture in the Baptist church Friday night to a fair audience.

Mr. Geo. W. Wythes, the grocer, started for Philadelphia on Wednesday to lay in a new stock of groceries. Frank Wythes is filling the vacancy.

John Miller, the Petersburg flour man, was in town on Friday.

Numerous Kylertowners took in "Daddy Dolan and his Son," Thursday night.

We are glad to say that Wm. Furgerson and family, who were blown up with powder, are able to be out of bed. Hope that we may see them down town soon.

A "Gift Bazaar" has been started in C. A. Faulkner's building.

The Philipsburg plumber's are having a bonanza these days.

On last Tuesday, Leslie, a two year old son of Wm. Miller, met with what proved to be a fatal accident. While his mother went out to her husband's tailor shop, next building, for an article, his clothing caught fire, and his little brother ran after his mother and told her that "Leslie was burning." Mrs. Miller rushed back to find her little son a mass of flames, and while putting the fire out she burned her hands and arms very badly, but succeeded in putting out the flames. The child died Wednesday night about half-past nine o'clock, and was buried on Friday at 2 o'clock. The bereaved parents have our heartfelt sympathy.

There are several men in this town who make it a practice every night of standing before the boxes while changing the mails and crowding everybody away. This should be stopped as it causes a good bit of inconvenience to people waiting for their mail in that section.

On account of the thaw on Wednesday, the water raised to a depth of several inches in I. N. Troxell & Co's store, causing considerable damage.

In our last items we made it read that Elmer Cox was at school at Lewisburg, it should have been Selinsgrove, Snyder county, Pa.

One of His Sentences.

Will the wise editor of the *Centre Democrat*, who finds golden grains of wit and sentiment in each sentence written by President Cleveland, please explain the meaning of the following sentence taken from his recent message and then inform us what wit and sentiment it may contain:

"While partizanship continues bitter and pronounced, and supplies so much of motive to sentiment and action, it is not fair to hold public officials in charge of important trusts responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties; and yet insists that they shall rely, in confidential and important places, upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but so steeped in partizan prejudice and rancor that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success."

This astonishing sentence is taken from the message as published in the New York *Sun*, a newspaper which claims to be typographically perfect and infallible in its use of pure English. Therefore, there can be no error in punctuation. We must confess that we hesitate to trust our intellect to the duty of unraveling even the meaning of this vast collection of words.

Lines from Loveville.

LOVEVILLE, December 12, 1885.

We are pleased to record, this week, that Miss Irene Beck is recovering.

Misses Mollie Beck and Clara Buck, two brilliant and charming young ladies, have returned from their visit among friends in Altoona, Eldorado and neighboring places.

Mr. Sebring, of near Loveville, has invented an axe for killing hogs, which he has tried and found to work successfully. We cannot describe it, as we have just heard that there is such an invention from men who put it in operation on last Thursday. Loveville is always up to the times in the invention line.

The morning of December 8 was the coldest of this Winter. When the weather report came in it was found that within a radius of a mile there was a difference of 20°. The highest was 2° below zero and the lowest 22°.

We were wrongly informed concerning the Sunday-school convention at Centre Line. It will continue only one day and evening—the 23d.

Mr. Lowery, a prominent citizen of Warriors Mark, died on December 10. He traveled a year ago in Europe for his health, but it did not bring him the expected relief. His death is a cause of much sorrow to the people of Warriors Mark. CLAY.

SPECIAL MENTION.

Fall and winter WOOLENS just received. LEAVE YOUR ORDER NOW AND SAVE MONEY. MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—A $40 sleigh for $30; a $40 set of tug harness for $30; a $10 robe for $5; a $2 horse blanket for 75 cts.; a $2 string of bells for $1. No. 10 Bishop street. J. H. McClure & Son.

—There is a letter in the post-office addressed, "Mr. Charley Erickson, Furnice, Centre county, Pa." It is from the Exchange Hotel, Main Street, Salladesburg, Pa.

The Malignant Ingenuity of a Fiend

Could scarcely devise tortures more excruciating than those to which the victim of rheumatism, in its inflammatory stage, is subjected. It is also dangerous on account of its tendency toward the heart and stomach. Among the benign qualities of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is that of expelling from the circulation those acrid impurities to which the disease is attributable. Analysis proves that, in cases of rheumatism, the kidneys fail to eliminate these impurities from the blood. The Bitters, by stimulating these organs to activity, enables them to perform this all-important function, and, therefore, averts the disease or remedies it at the outset. The functions of digestion, and secretion of bile by the liver, are also healthfully stimulated by the Bitters, which conquers dyspepsia and liver complaint, and remedies fever and ague, bilious remittent, and other ailments of maltrial birth. It is also the leading tonic of the age.

—About 100 persons were present at the lecture on Friday evening. Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Miller spoke very eloquently on "Patience and Pluck."

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS' WIDOWS AND THEIR HEIRS.—Messrs. Soule & Co., the well known Pension and Patent Attorneys of Washington, D. C., have recently come into possession of information that there is probably quite a sum of unclaimed money honestly due the widows and heirs of soldiers, under a law heretofore overlooked. This will be good news to many deserving families, and as they propose to collect the money at their own expense, the fee to be paid out of the sum received, widows and heirs of soldiers should lose no time in corresponding with them, in order that their cases may receive immediate attention. Any of our readers having claims or other business in Washington, will, we believe, find it to their advantage to intrust it to this firm.

Very respectfully,
Vol17 No49 2t SOULE & Co.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Godey's Lady's Book for January is a number equipped with special attractions. The steel engraved frontispiece, illustrating a couplet from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," is a fine character study of juvenile life. It represents a scene in a country school a century ago and is one of the most finished engravings ever offered to the subscribers of a monthly magazine. There is an extra colored fashion plate this month, a page of original decorative designs, a work plate in colors, and the usual number of illustrations in black and white. The book opens this month with a story by Mary E. Bradley, "A Case of Necessity," and the conclusion of Mr. Bowman's picturesque "Romance of a Brule." A very charming christmas story, called "Midwinter Night's Dream," appears in this number together with the account of "Miss Evelyn's New Year's Calls," by Kate Neely Hill, and a charade on the words "New Year's," by Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer. Helen Mather's serial "Love Lies a Bleeding," is continued this month, and there is a judicious sprinkling of poems by several graceful writers of verse. With this number two new departments, viz., Science and and Agriculture, have been opened in the Arm Chair, and new subscribers are endowed with a superb steel engraving called "Sympathy" which is 17x20½ inches in dimensions. The fashion and work departments are admirably conducted. *Godey's Lady's Book* has never looked better or done better work than it is doing now and deserves increased patronage during the coming year.

The December *Century* comes as full of good things as ever. In fact, this old reliable household friend, and friend indeed of all intelligent people is always full of the choicest of reading. It keeps up to the times and spares no expense or trouble to give its readers a literary treat every month unsurpassed by anything else to be produced. Address The Century, New York. Price $4.00 per year.

An extraordinary attempt now in progress to make artificial crossing between wheat and rye is fully described by Charles Barnard in the forthcoming January Century. The attempt is to make a new and standard cereal for bread stuffs.

"Household Receipts," a little book designed to suggest to the housekeeper what to have for dessert, containing 72 pages of choice receipts. Price 25 cts. Joseph Burnett & Co., 27 Central st., Boston, Mass.

Any musician or lover of music who desires the brightest, freshest, newest and best music books now extant, will find that very kind if they send for a copy of "SABBATH BELLS" or "HEAVENLY VOICES." Both books (the former especially,) are filled from lid to lid with the best music ever produced. We speak this from our own personal knowledge, as we have examined and tested them. A copy of either sent to any address for 35 cents. Fireside Friend Pub. Co., New Carlisle, Ohio.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, December 16, 1885.

Red Wheat, per bushel	85
Mixed Wheat	80
Buckwheat	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	50
Oats	35
Clovereed, fair to good	4 25
do prime to extra prime	4 75
do choice	5 25
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$20 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	16 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected by Valentines Store Co., "Limited."

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries dried, per pound, seeded	12
Dried currants, per lb	10
New raisins, per lb	12½
Beans per quart	4
Fresh butter per pound	23
Chickens per piece	25
Cheese per pound	18
Country hams per pound	13
Hams, sugar cured	13
Shoulders	10
Breakfast Bacon	12
Country Bacon	10
Lard per pound	10
Eggs per doz	25
Potatoes, per bushel	40
Dried beef	20
Canned Beef per pound	25
Country side, per lb	8
Canned tomatoes per can	10—12½—15
Canned corn "	10—12½—20
Lemons per doz	20
Dried sweet corn per pound	10

Miscellaneous.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y. 17 17 1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of James H. Smith, deceased, late of Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

J. L. SMITH, *Administrator.*
Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., Dec. 14, 1885. 17 50 6t

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre and Huntingdon and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. J. R. Smith, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 2d day of Dec., A. D. 1885, to me directed, for holding a court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the third Monday of January, being the 18th day of Jan., 1886, and to continue three week, notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 15th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord, 1885, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States.

W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff.
17 50 3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—In the Orphans court of Centre county. Estate of John R. Baker, deceased.—The undersigned an auditor appointed by said court to report distribution of the balance in the hands of George H. Wistar, administrator, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday, January 2nd, A. D. 1886, at 10:30 a. m. Parties interested will please attend.

17 50 3t JOHN KLINE, *Auditor.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Edward D. Johnson, late of Boggs township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to

NATHANIEL BEERLY,
HASTINGS & REEDER, Attorneys. } Administrator, Boggs township, Pa.
17 48 6t

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.—We hereby give notice that all Collectors of State and County Taxes for 1 85 must positively present their claims for exoneration on their respective duplicates on or before the fourth Monday of January, 1886.

JOHN WOLF,
J. C HENDERSON,
A. J. GRIEST, } Commissioners.
17 48 3t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—Whereas there is a general opinion prevailing among the taxpayers throughout the county that because a collector's warrant is good for two years, they have the same length of time in which to pay their taxes. Tax Collectors frequently complain to us that many persons make this a pretext for refusing to pay their taxes until they are actually forced to do so, and these being generally such as are best able to pay. We therefore submit for your information the following Act of Assembly of April 15, 1834, in relation thereto:

"Every collector shall, within three months after receiving the correct duplicate, pay into the hands of the treasurer of the property, county or township, as the case may be, the whole amount of the taxes charged and assessed in such duplicate, except such sum as the Commissioners, or Supervisors and Overseers, as the case may be, in their discretion, may exonerate him from, on pain of being answerable for and charged with the whole balance remaining so unpaid."

You will readily see by the above Act that tax collectors are required to pay in the full amount of their duplicates within three months after the duplicates are placed in their hands.

JOHN WOLF,
J. C. HENDERSON,
A. J. GRIEST, } Commissioners.
17 48 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will expose to public sale at the COURT HOUSE, IN BELLEFONTE, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1886,

at 2 o'clock p. m., all that lot of ground situated on High Street, in Bellefonte, adjoining the First National Bank, on which are erected

A LARGE STONE MANSION,

late the residence of Hon Thomas Burnside, a two story frame office, stone stable, &c., being Lot No. 43 in the general plan of the borough of Bellefonte.

TERMS.—One-third cash, one-third in one year, and balance in two years, with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the Premises.

A. O. FURST,
Executor of Jane F. Mann.
JOHN B LINN,
Attorney in fact for Mrs. Mary N. Morris.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at same time and place the

BOILING SPRING MANSION AND GROUNDS,

embracing spring, spring house and garden, late the residence of Jane F. Mann. Terms as heretofore advertised.

A. O. FURST,
17 49 3t Executor.

ELECTION NOTICE.—To the stockholders of the Bellefonte Gas Co.: The annual election of the Bellefonte Gas Co. will be held at the office of S. & R. M. Blanchard on Monday, the 4th day of January, A. D. 1886, between the hours of one and four o'clock p. m. A President, six Managers, Secretary and Treasurer are to be elected for the ensuing year.

17 49 4t E. M. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Parsons, late of Huston township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

J. D. PARSONS,
W. P. PARSONS, } Administrators,
Julian, Centre County, Pa.
December 8, 1885. *17 49 6t

FOR THE FINEST MILLINERY
—GO TO—

THE MISSES AMMERMAN,

ON BISHOP STREET,

A HANDSOME AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF

RIBBONS, VELVETS, BIRDS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

BONNETS AND HATS TRIMMED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE AND AT REASONABLE RATES.

We will not be undersold by any parties in Bellefonte or Centre county.

n24 3wd&w

Special Correspondence.

Virginia.

ITS CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, PEOPLE AND INSTITUTIONS,—ATTRACTIVE IN SOME RESPECTS AND IN OTHERS VERY FORBIDDING.

The fact that each succeeding Winter sends thousands of Northern people South in search of homes in a milder Winter climate is the inducement to the writer to give the public the results of his experience and observation of an eight months residence in South East Virginia. He was one of the many who thought that a milder winter climate would prolong, his days and enable him to enjoy them.

Reading a "flaming" advertisement of the great sweeps of "Claremont Colony" and its "unparalleled" healthfulness, he selected that locality as his objective point and thoroughly explored that and the adjacent counties Surry county, in which Claremont Colony is located, is situated in latitude 37 deg. north, longitude ½ deg. east of Washington, on the south side of James River, some 60 miles west of Norfolk and about same distance east of Richmond.

THE WINTER CLIMATE—of that section of Virginia, and all that portion of the State known as the "Atlantic plain," embracing some forty counties, is all that any reasonable person could desire. In many respects it is similar to our "Indian Summer," only the atmosphere is more soft and balmy. The coldest morning during the Winter of '84-85, was only 27 deg. *above* zero, when at the same time in your latitude the therometer ranged from 23 deg. to 30 deg, *below* zero. There were but two snow storms during last Winter—one four inches in depth, the other three inches—the first one entirely disappearing in two or three days, the other melting away the same day that it fell.

There is no month in the year that the climate prevents farming, but farm work in the Winter—plowing and harrowing—is not considered profitable by the native Southerner and our own knowledge corroberates his views of the matter.

The healing qualities of the climate are of such a nature that the very worst cases of phthisic, catarrh, "neuraligy" and 'rheumatics," find almost instant relief and soon disappear. Typhoid fever, pneumonia, diphtheria, scarlatina, and all other diseases that are common in northern latitudes, attended often with great fatality, are scarcely known in the section of the country we are writing about. Whilst this is true of the climate there is another side to the picture drawn.

The entire Atlantic plain, in Virginia, is full of malaria. The malarial fever —very debilitating—and the chills and fever are the general rule, few escaping them, and if a native to the manor born, or a new resident should escape the latter a single season, she or he, would conclude there was something radically wrong with their health.

This malaria is very destructive to the lives and health of women and children except the colored race who appear to thrive on it. There are many localities where there can not be found more than one white child, three years and under, to every ten white families, and in some localities you will find about ten to fifteen white men to one white female. In Claremont Colony, which embraces some sixty families of northern people, scattered over thirteen thousand acres of land, we could only learn of two infant children that had been born there and did not succumb to the fatal effects of malaria, but that colony is located in one of the most unhealthy districts, except one—Black Water—that I found in the State.

This malaria extends to horses and cattle and is designated as "cattle fever," and is omnipresent throughout the entire Atlantic Plain in Virginia; consequently, stock raising, only on the smallest scale possible, is out of the question. Stock brought from more northern states scarcely last more than eighteen months. The native breed, small in stature, resist the malaria, or "cattle fever," much longer, but they, too, in the course of a few years fall its victims.

We have given the reader a fair statement of the Winter climate of that section, its effects, &c., and if this trite sketch finds favor with the public we, in our next, will sketch the Summer climate, the soil, and its people. Your Obedient Servant,

DAN SIMPLETON.

—Those who read the very correct statements about Virginia in another column will not hasten to pack up and start off to that State. Although it possesses its attractions as a place of residence, we will choose occasional attacks of neuralgia and rheumatism to continual prostration from malaria, because we know what malaria is.

—Just as we said—the celery was all used up before it was fit for use, and now when it should be in its prime it is scarce. Why are gardeners so short-sighted?

Juror List.

The list given below contains the names of the Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn for the three weeks' court, beginning on the third Monday in January:

TRAVERSE JURORS—THIRD MONDAY IN JANUARY

John J Arney, Potter,
William Grove, Jr., Benner,
S D Musser, Millheim,
J A Zimmerman, Snow Shoe.
David Harshberger, Walker.
Robert Way, College.
Thomas Barnes, Philipsburg.
James A Lukens, Philipsburg.
Adam Vonada, Walker.
David H Weaver, Ferguson.
D C Poorman and Frank Holt, Boggs.
Wm B Mingle, Centre Hall.
Michael Hess, Haines.
Samuel Shafer, Spring.
L M Stohl, Worth.
Samuel Glossner, Liberty.
Samuel Reisman, Centre Hall.
Henry Walkey, Bellefonte.
D E Gentzel, Penn.
D G Meek, Ferguson.
J hn G Bailey, Ferguson.
David Kimport, Penn.
H M Kephart, Unionville,
David Barres, Gregg.
John Meese, Bellefonte.
Joel Kling, Marion.
Daniel Hall, Unionville
W P Shope, Centre Hall.
S H Bennison, Marion.
Hon. John Diven, Walker.
Henry Gerner, Ferguson.
Isaiah Beck, Half Moon.
Daniel Runkle, Gregg.
W E Burchfield, Philipsburg.
John Coldren, Gregg.
Austin Curtin, Boggs.
T A Ardell, Huston.
Emanuel Kerstetter, Penn.
James A Quigley, Liberty.
George A Bayard, Bellefonte.

GRAND JURORS—FOURTH MONDAY IN JANUARY.

Wm B Rankin, Bellefonte.
John M Holt, Philipsburg.
A J Swartz, Spring.
James McMillen Boggs.
Solomon Gates, Ferguson.
John Rishel, Potter
G W Ganoe, Philipsburg.
David Keller, Haines.
Henry Zeigler, Spring.
Wm Irvin, Marion.
Wm Lytle, College.
W M Furey Spring.
John Resides, Rush.
C T Gerberich, Bellefonte.
Abe Weber, Howard borough.
Robert L hirk, Milesburg,
E Brown, Jr., Bellefonte.
Wm Tate Snow Shoe.
Wm B Miles, Milesburg,
Balser Weber, Howard borough.
John Woodward, Howard township.
S R Emrich, Union.
Wesley Heverly, Liberty.
W S Loy, Burnside.

GRAND JURORS—FOURTH MONDAY IN JANUARY.

George Eckle, Ferguson.
I V Gray, Philipsburg.
Geo W Miller, Benner.
Ed C Wood, Spring.
Geo Shirer Snow Shoe.
D M Bilger, Rush.
John D Gill, Rush
John Powers, Bellefonte.
Geo W Tolbert, Walker.
R B Hosterman, Haines.
John O'Neil, Rush.
Wm S Gray, Half Moon.
Fred Catherman, Millheim.
John A Mull, Rush.
George Swab, Haines.
Wm Markle, College.
A Merryman, Rush.
Wm McFarlane, Haines.
Vinton Beckwith, Fowler.
Emanuel Brown, Bellefonte.
Elias Musser, Penn.
Eoi Poorman, Spring.
Aaron Sellers, Patton.
A W Burket, Half Moon.
S A Wood, Gregg.
Mills Alexander, Huston.
S G Guitilius, Millheim.
Aaron K Hall, Union.
Sam'l Woodring, Jr., Worth.
A J Orndorf, Ferguson,
R B Loder, Marion.
W M Rauch, Gregg.
D A Musser, Millheim.
J W stover, Millheim
J C Rankin, Snow Shoe.
R C Gilliland, " "
Wm H Shultz, Boggs.
Fred Smith, Rush.
O P Jones, Philipsburg.
Geo Baser, Patton.
Ed L on, Philipsburg.
C L Gramley, Miles.
Cyrus Goss, Ferguson.
Thos G Purdue, Benner.
Jos B Kunes, Liberty.
Samuel K Faust, Miles
John I Curtin, Bellefonte.
John H Klinger, Bellefonte.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST MONDAY IN FEBRUARY.

Wm Stewart, Burnside.
Alex. Kennedy, R sh
Jacob Weaver, Ferguson.
Christ Swartz, Walker
Martin Viedefler, Burnside.
Samuel Crotzer, Potter.
Orin Dale, Rush.
Jesse Fravel, Snow Shoe.
C K Essington, Sr., Milesburg.
Noah Weaver, Haines.
Budd Thompson, Huston.
Alex McCoy, Potter.
Alex haney, Worth.
Henry Lohman, Philipsburg.
Henry Elder, Ferguson.
Henry C Showers, Walker.
Joel Tressler, Walker.
Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe
Harrison Kline, Spring.
Henry Krumrine, Gregg.
J G Meyer, Haines.
Isaac Smith, Gregg.
Jno Grenoble, "
Wm Long, Marion,
J B warts, Liberty.
W H Gardner, "
J B Heckman Gregg.
Wm P Haines, Walker.
W L Steele Bellefonte.
J J Orndorf, Haines.
Gregg Alexander, Union.
Theo Moore, Taylor.
Joel Struble, Walker.
D C Ammerman, Union.
Robert Vonada, Penn.
Emanuel Pletcher, Howard township.

—It is said there are 76,000 tramps in the state.

Medical.

THE WONDER

Is becoming universal as to how such an immense sale could be created in Lowell for HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. But, my friend, if you could stand behind our counter a week and hear what those say who are using it, the reason would appear as clear as the noon-day sun. The real curative power of HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA demonstrates itself in every case where *our directions* are faithfully regarded. We would that we might get before the people a fractional part of the confidence that is expressed to us every day in this medicine by those who have carefully noted (without prejudice) its effects upon the blood and through that upon the whole system, stimulating all the functions of the body to perform the duties nature requires of them. Try a bottle and satisfy yourself.

Cold Hands and Feet.

LOWELL, Feb. 3, 1879.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gentlemen—About one year ago my daughter commenced taking your Sarsaparilla. At that time she had very little appetite; could take no long walks, and her face was badly broken out with a humor. She was low-spirited; troubled with cold hands and feet; her blood seemed to be poor, and she was in a condition which caused us great anxiety. After taking one bottle of your Sarsaparilla she began to improve; and she now has a good appetite and can take much longer walks. Her humor is nothing compared with what it was one year ago. She is in better spirits, is not troubled with cold hands and feet as previously. And I attribute this improvement in her condition largely to your Sarsaparilla. She has taken six bottles, and intends to continue its use. I was inclined to oppose the trial of it at first. I now have great faith in it as a blood purifier. Very truly yours,

A. L. HINCKLEY,
No. 264 Broadway, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all druggists. Price $1; or six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

17 42 1y

Groceries and Provisions.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

Holiday Trade!

)o(

Fresh arrivals every day from this time until the First of January.

)o(

FINE FLORIDA ORANGES.
BRIGHT NEW LEMONS.
CHOICE WHITE GRAPES.
NEW CROP FRENCH PRUNES.
FIGS, DATES AND PRUNELLES.
FINEST CLUSTER RAISINS.
PRESERVED CITRON.
LEMON PEEL.
CURRANTS and BAKING RAISINS.
EVAPORATED PEACHES & PEARS.
ALMONDS and ASSORTED NUTS.
AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINE OF PURE CONFECTIONERY AT CITY PRICES.
CLEAR CANDY TOYS.
MOLASSES CANDY (or TAFFY) MADE BY OURSELVES. ALWAYS FRESH.
CALIFORNIA FRUITS, Canned and Evaporated.
PURE HONEY in pint and quart jars.
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, roller process.
CRANBERRIES, Sound and Firm.
PLAIN & FANCY CRACKERS.
FINEST FULL CREAM CHEESE.
PURE SUGAR TABLE SYRUPS.
A FULL LINE OF NEW CANNED GOODS.
PURE WHITE ROCK CANDY in half gallon and one gallon cans.
PURE MAPLE SYRUP in quart and half gallon cans.
FINE, FRAGRANT TEAS.
PURE SPICES. You can depend on our ground pepper for butchering purposes. It is strictly pure.
FRESH SHELL OYSTERS opened to order.

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ALL OUR STOCK IS NEW AND FRESH.

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CALL ON US FOR ANYTHING YOU WANT IN OUR LINE

SECHLER & CO.,

GROCERS,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte, Pa

Frank P. Blair.

Zero weather has set in; are you prepared for it by having your bunkers full of coal and your radiators in good order? These preparations are absolutely necessary and are seldom put off until the last minute, Christmas is just approaching; the season for giving and receiving presents will soon be here Although preparations in this line are not as strictly necessary as providing against the exigencies of the weather, yet it will be a cold day on the 25th inst. and for many succeeding ones for he who fails entirely to comply with that law of custom, whose origin is of the most remote antiquity. Yet comparatively few people have got the exactly right idea of present making. What would be very appropriate in one case would be entirely out of place in another, although a great deal of foresightedness was shown by a gentleman in this vicinity during a period of some years. He concieved the idea of, whenever an occasion rendered a gift acceptable, procuring for a certain party a piece of silver, no difference how great or small—it was a piece of solid fine silver. The consequence was that when a partnership was formed, which was done in a quiet way, they had almost everything they required in silver, and all due to that long head of his. Also an uncle, who on any birthday; Christmas or any other occasion, commencing with her birth, gave his niece a piece of solid silver, and today her collection will compare favorably with any in the community.

Didn't you say last year that if you had thought of it in time you would have got your father a gold-headed cane or a pair of spectacles? These are articles that last a life-time and never have to be got the second time, which should be something of a consideration. These can be purchased for a very low figure, much less than the prices you usually associate with them. Opera glasses are considered just the thing, and very few ladies like to acknowledge that they have none, for they are an article one never buys for themselves and his oversight is very embarrassing to explain. But when all is said what takes the place of a rich, tasty ring, or a plain one, for special purposes? They make a gift that will bring light to the dullest eye and gladness to heart bowed down by doubt and neglect. It will point the despairing maiden to the beacon light, the day named in the near future, when solid trouble will begin.

Frank P. Blair,

JEWELER.

Large stock, splendid goods and low prices, quantity, quality, workmanship and intrinsic value considered.

No. 2 Brockerhoff House.

H. K. Hicks & Bro., Hardware and Stoves.

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE

WE OFFER A

FINE LINE OF GOODS.

Buy something for Presents that will be useful in the Hardware Line, so that your friends will remember you every day until the following Christmas.

)o(

OUR IMMENSE STOCK IS TOO LARGE TO ENUMERATE BUT WE WILL GIVE YOU A FEW POINTERS.

)o(

WE HAVE A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

LAMPS

Both Hanging and Standing. Three different make of ELECTRIC LAMPS, and we call your special attention to the

NEW BURNER

we have that can be attached to any ordinary hanging or stand lamp so that you are not compelled to buy a new lamp in order to have the best light in the world. It is **60 CANDLE POWER**, 7 times the power of an ordinary burner. It gives a beautiful and white light. There is such a demand for this burner that the manufacturers are away behind their orders We have an order in that will take its turn. Those desiring one or more of these burners are requested to leave their order with us. We have them on exhibition, and when the goods come they will also come in turn as their names appear upon our list. All of our first invoice is now in use.

A FULL LINE OF

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PEN AND POCKET KNIVES, CHILDREN'S SETS, TOY BANKS WITH COMBINATION LOCKS, SLEDS, WAGONS, SKATES, SLEIGH BELLS, BIG STOCK ROBES AND BLANKETS, A FINE LINE OF HARNESS, GUNS, REVOLVERS, and we might say a

Thousand Other Articles

which would make very appropriate presents.

ALL PARLOR STOVES AT COST FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON, AND COOK STOVES AND RANGES VERY LOW.

We have ZINC BINDING FOR OILCLOTHS to protect the edges from wearing out. Cut to lengths, ready punched, with corner pieces.

OUR MOTTO IS: SMALL PROFITS, QUICK SALES, AND FOR THE CASH.

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

DEALERS IN

Hardware of Every Description.

Goldsmith Brothers—Beehive Store.

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE

AT THE

BEE HIVE BEE HIVE

At and Below Cost.

In consequence of our removal from Bellefonte in the Early Spring, we will offer the public, at an immense reduction, our entire stock of Merchandise. Our store will be closed at 6 o'clock p. m., Friday evening, December the 4th, when we will work all night to mark down every article to and below cost.

ALL SALES STRICTLY FOR CASH.

It is with reluctance that we will quit business here and say farewell to our many steadfast friends and patrons, but we are compelled to do so for reasons best known to ourselves.

Times are hard and money scarce, therefore we feel that the best we can do in return for the liberal patronage extended to us is to give the people some

Real Genuine Bargains,

and we are going to do it, and right now in the heart of the season when they need the goods.

All persons indebted to us will please call and settle at their earliest convenience.

Goldsmith Brothers,

BEE-HIVE ONE-PRICE STORE,

High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

nov18

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance.

President's Message.

[Continued from 2d page.]

may enjoy its highest usefulness. A proper attention has been directed to the prevention of waste or extravagance, and good results appear from the reports to have already been accomplished.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

I approve the recommendation of the Postmaster-General to reduce the charges on domestic money orders of $5 and less from 8 to 5 cents. This change will materially aid those of our people who, most of all, avail themselves of this instrumentality, but to whom the element of cheapness is of the greatest importance. With this reduction the system would still remain self-supporting.

THE FREE DELIVERY SYSTEM

has been extended to nineteen additional cities during the year, and 178 now enjoy its conveniences. Experience has commended it to those who enjoy its benefits, and further enlargement of its facilities is due to other communities to which it is adapted. In the cities where it has been established, taken together, the local postage exceeds its maintenance by nearly $1,300,000. The limit to which this system is now confined by law has been nearly reached, and the reasons given justify its extension, which is proposed.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

It was decided, with my approbation after a sufficient examination, to be inexpedient for the Post Office Department to contract for carrying our foreign mails under the additional authority given by the last Congress. The amount limited was inadequate to pay all within the purview of the law the full rate of 50 cents per mile, and it would have been unjust and unwise to have given it to some and denied it to others. Nor could contracts have been let under the law to all at a rate to have brought the aggregate within the appropriation without such practical pre-arrangement of terms as would have violated it. The rate of sea and inland postage, which was proffered under another statute clearly appears to be a fair compensation for the desired service, being three times the price necessary to secure transportation by other vessels upon any route, and much beyond the charges made to private persons for services not less burdensome. Some of the steamship companies, upon the refusal of the Postmaster General to a tempt, by the means provided, the distribution of the sum appropriated, an extra compensation, withdrew the services of their vessels, and thereby occasioned slight inconvenience, though no considerable injury. The mails have been dispatched by other means. Whatever may be thought of the policy of subsidizing any line of public conveyance or travel, I am satisfied that it should not be done under cover of an expenditure incident to the administration of a department, nor should there be any uncertainty as to the recipients of the subsidy or any discretion left to an executive officer as to its distribution, if such gifts of public money are to be made for the purpose of aiding any enterprise in the supposed interest of the public, I can not but think that the amount to be paid and the beneficiary might better be determined by Congress than in any other way.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Attorney General contains a history of the conduct of the Department of Justice during the last year, and a number of valuable suggestions as to needed legislation, and I invite your careful attention to the same. The condition of business in the courts of the United States is such that there seems to be an imperative necessity for remedial legislation on the subject. Some of these courts are so overburdened with pending causes that the delays on determining litigation amount often to a denial of justice. Among the plans suggested for relief is one submitted by the Attorney General. Its main features are the transfer of all original jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts to the District Courts and an increase of Judges for the latter where necessary; an addition of Judges to the Circuit Courts and constituting them exclusively courts of appeal and reasonably limiting appeals thereto; further restrictions of the right to remove causes from the State to Federal courts; permitting appeals to the Supreme Court from the courts of the District of Columbia and the Territories only in the same cases as they are allowed from State courts, and guarding against an unnecessary number of appeals from the Circuit Courts. I approve the plan thus outlined, and recommend the legislat on necessary for its application to our judicial system.

The present mode of compensating United States Marshals and District Attorneys should, in my opinion, be changed. They are allowed to charge against the Government certain fees for service, their incomes being measured by amount of such fees within a fixed limit as to their annual aggregate. This is a direct inducement for them to make their fees in criminal cases as large as possible in an effort to reach the maximum sum permitted. As an entirely natural consequence unscrupulous Marshals are found encouraging frivolous prosecutions, arresting people on petty charges of crime and transporting them to distant places for examination and trial, for the purpose of earning mileage and other fees, and District Attorneys uselessly attend criminal examinations far from their places of residence, for the express purpose of swelling their accounts against the Government. The actual expenses incurred in these transactions are also charged against the Government. Thus the rights and freedom of our citizens are outraged, and public expenditures increased for the purpose of furnishing public officers pretexts for increasing the measure of their compensation. I think Marshals and District Attorneys should be paid salaries adjusted by a rule which will make them commensurate with services fairly rendered.

PUNISHING MISDEMEANORS.

In connection with this subject I desire to suggest the advisibility if it be found not obnoxious to constitutional objection of investing United States Commissioners with the power to try and determine certain violations of law within the grade of misdemeanors. Such trials might be made to depend upon the option of the accused. The multiplication of small and technical offenses, especially under the provisions of our Internal Revenue law renders some change in our present system very desirable, in the interests of humanity as well as economy. The District Courts are now crowded with petty prosecutions, involving a punishment, in case of conviction, of only a slight fine, while the parties accused are harrassed by an enforced attendance upon courts held hundreds of miles from their homes. If poor and friendless, they are obliged to remain in jail months, perhaps, that elapse before a session of the court is held, and are finally brought to trial surrounded by strangers, and with but little opportunity for defense. In the meantime, frequently, the Marshal has charged against the Government his fees for an arrest, the transportation of the accused and the expense of the same, and for summoning witnesses before a Commissioner, a Grand Jury and a court, the witnesses have been paid from the public funds large fees and traveling expenses, and the Commissioner and District Attorney have also made their charges against the Government. This abuse in the administration of our criminal law should be remedied, and if the plan above suggested is not practicable, some other should be devised.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, containing an account of the operation of this important department, and much interesting information, will be submitted for your consideration. The most intricate and difficult subject in charge of this department is the treatment and management of

THE INDIANS.

I am satisfied that some progress may be noted in their condition as a result of a prudent administration of the present laws and regulations for their control, but it is submitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose of policy on this subject which should be supplied. It is useless to dilate upon the wrongs of the Indians, and as useless to indulge in the heartless belief that because their wrongs are revenged in their atrocious manner, therefore they should be exterminated.

They are within the care of our Government and their rights are, or should be protected from invasion by the most solemn obligations. They are properly enough called the wards of the Government, and it should be borne in mind that this guardianship involves on our part efforts for the improvement of their condition and the enforcement of their rights.

There seems to be general concurrence in the proposition that the ultimate object of their treatment should be their civilization and citizenship. Fitted by these to keep pace in the march of progress with the advanced civilization about them, they will readily assimilate with the mass of our population, assuming the responsibilities and receiving the protection incident to this condition. The difficulty appears to be in the selection of the means to be at present employed toward the attainment of this result.

Our Indian population, exclusive of those in Alaska, is reported as numbering 260,000, nearly all being located on lands set apart for their use and occupation, aggregating over 134,000,000 of acres. These lands are included in boundaries of seventeen, reservations of different dimensions, scattered in twenty-one States and Territories, presenting great variations in climate and in the kind and quality of their soils. Among Indians upon these several reservations there exists the most marked difference in natural traits and disposition, and in their progress toward civilization. While some are lazy, vicious and stupid, others are industrious, peaceful and intelligent. While a portion of them are self-supporting and independent and have so far advanced in civilization that they may make their own laws, administered through officers of their own choice, and educate their children in schools of their own establishment and maintenance, others still remain in squalor and dependance, almost the savagery of their natural state. In dealing with this question the desires, manifested by the Indians should not be ignored. Here again we find a great diversity. With some the tribal relation is cherished with the utmost tenacity, while its hold upon others is considerably relaxed. The love of home is strong with all, and yet there are those whose attachment to a particular locality is by no means unyielding. The ownership of their lands in severality is much desired by some, while by others, and sometimes the most civilized, such a distribution would be bitterly opposed. The variation of their wants growing out of and connected with the character of their several locations, should be regarded. Some are upon reservations most fit for grazing, but without flocks or herds, and some on arable land have no agricultuaal implements, while some of the reservations are double the size necessary to maintain the number of Indians now upon them. In a few cases, perhaps, they should be enlarged. Add to all this the difference in the administration of the agencies. While the same duties are devolved upon all, the disposition of the agents and the manner of their contact with the Indians have much to do with their condition and welfare.

The agent who perfunctionarily performs his duty and slothfully neglects all opportunity to advance their moral and physical improvement, and fails to inspire them with a desire for better things, will accomplish nothing in the direction of their civilization, while he who feels the burden of an important trust and has an interest in his work will, by constant example, firm, yet considerate treatment, and well directed aid and encouragement, constantly lead those under his charge toward the light of their enfranchisement. The history of all the progress which has been made in the civilization of the Indian, I think, will disclose the fact that the beginning has been religious teaching followed by, or accompanying, secular education, while the self-sacrificing and pious men and women who have aided in this good work by their independent endeavors, have for their reward the beneficent results of their labor and consciousness of Christian duty well performed. Their valuable services should be fully acknowledged by all who, under the law, are charged with the control and management of our Indian wards.

What has been said indicates that in the present condition of the Indians no attempt should be made to apply a fixed and unyielding law of action to their varied and varying needs and circumstances. The Indian Bureau, burdened as it is with this general oversight, and with the details of the establishment, can hardly possess itself of the minute particulars of cases needing treatment, and thus the propriety of creating an instrumentality auxiliary to those already established for the care of the Indians, suggests itself. I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all the Indians upon our reservations or subject to the care and control of the Government, with a view of discovering their exact conditions and needs, and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the Government to improve their situation in the direction of their self-support and complete civilization. That they ascertain from such inspection what, if any, of the reservations may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part, not needed for Indian occupation, may be purchased by the Government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit; what, if any, Indians may, with their consent, be removed to other reservations, with a view of their concentration, and the sale on their behalf of their abandoned reservation; what Indian lands now held in common should be allotted in severalty; in what manner and to what extend the Indians upon the reservations can be placed under the protection of our laws and subjected to their penalities, and which, if any, Indians should be invested with the right of citizenship. The powers and functions of the commissioners in regard to these subjects should be clearly defined, though they should in conjunction with the Secretary of the Interior be given all the authority to deal definitely with the questions presented, deemed safe and consistent. They should also be charged with the duty of ascertaining the Indians who might properly be furnished with implements of agriculture, and of what kind; in what cases the support of the Government should be withdrawn; where the present plan of distributing Indian supplies should be changed; where schools may be established, and where discontinued; the conduct, method and fitness of agents in charge of reservations; the extent to which such reservations are occupied or intruded upon by unauthorized persons, and generally all matters related to the welfare and improvement of the Indian. They should advise with the Secretary of the Interior concerning these matters of detail in management, and he should be given power to deal with them fully, if he is not now invested with such power. This plan contemplates the selection of such persons for commissioners who are interested in the Indian question, and who have practical ideas on the subject of their treatment.

SURVEYING INDIAN LANDS.

The expense of the Indian Bureau during the last fiscal year was more than $6,500,000. I believe much of this expenditure may be saved under the plan proposed, that its economical effects would be increased with its continuance, that the safety of our frontier settlers would be subserved under its operation, and that the nation would be saved through its results from the imputation of humanity, injustice and mismanagement. In order to carry out the policy of allotment of Indian lands in severalty, when deemed expedient, it will be necessary to have surveys completed of the reservations, and I hope that provision will be made for the prosecution of this work.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

In May of the present year a small portion of the Chiricahua Apaches on the White Mountain Reservation in Arizona left the reservation and committed a number of murders upon settlers in that neighborhood. Though prompt and energetic action was taken by the military, the renegades eluded capture and escaped into Mexico. The formation of the country through which these Indians passed, their thorough acquaintance with the same, the speed of their escape and the manner in which they scattered and concealed themselves in the mountains, near the scene of the outrages, put our soldiers at a great disadvantage in their efforts to capture them, although the expectation is still entertained that they will ultimately be taken and punished for their crimes.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS PROTECTED.

The threatening and disorderly conduct of the Cheyennes, of the Indian Territory, early last Summer, caused considerable alarm and uneasiness. Investigation proved that their threatening attitude was due, in a great measure, to the occupation of the land of their reservation by immense herds of cattle, which their owners claimed were rightly theirs under certain leases made by the Indians. Such occupation appearing, upon examination, to be unlawful, notwithstanding these leases, the intruders were ordered to remove with their cattle from the land of the Indians by the Executive proclamation. The enforcement of this proclamation had the effect of peace and order among the Indians, and they are now quiet and well behaved.

By an executive order issued on February 27, 1885, by my predecessor, a portion of the tract of country in the Territory known as the Old Winnebago and Crow Creek Reservations, was directed to be restored to the public domain and opened to settlement, under the law lands of the United States, and a large number of persons entered upon those lands. This action alarmed the Sioux Indians, who claimed the territory as belonging to their reservation, under the treaty of 1868. This claim was determined after careful investigation to be well founded, and consequently the Executive order referred to, was by proclamation of April 17, 1885, declared to be inoperative and of no affect, and all persons upon the land were warned to leave. This warning has been substantially complied with.

OUR PUBLIC LANDS.

The public domain has its origin in cessions of lands by the States to the general Government. The first cession was made by the State of New York, and the largest, which in area exceeded all others, by the State of Virginia. The territory, the proprietorship of which became thus vested in the general Government, extended from the western line of Pennsylvania to the Mississippi river. These patriotic donations of the States was incumbered with no condition, except that they should be held and used "for the common benefit of the United States." By purchase with the common fund of all the people additions were made to this domain until it extended to the northern line of Mexico, the Pacific Ocean and the Polar Sea. The original trust "for the common benefit of the United States" attached to all. In the execution of this trust the policy of "many homes rather than large estates" was adopted by the Government. That these might be easily obtained and be the abode of security and contentment, the laws for acquisition were few, easily understood, and general in their character.

But the pressure of local interests, combined with a speculative spirit, have in many instances procured the passage of laws which marred the harmony of the general plan and incumbered the system with a multitude of general and special enactments which render the land laws complicated, subject the titles to uncertainty and the purchaser often to oppression and wrong. Laws which were intended for the "common benefit," have been perverted so that large quantities of land are vesting in single ownership. From the multitude and character of the laws this consequence seems incapable of correction by a mere administration. It is not for the common benefit of the United States that a large area of the public lands should be acquired, directly or through fraud, in the hands of a single individual. The Nation's strength is in the people. The Nation's prosperity is in their prosperity. The Nation's glory is in the equality of her justice. The Nation's perpetuity is in the patriotism of all her people. Hence, as far as practicable, the plan adopted in the disposal of the public lands should have in view the original policy, which encouraged many purchases of these lands for homes, and discouraged the massing of large areas. Exclusive of Alaska, about three-fifths of the national domain has been sold or subjected to contract or grant. Of the remaining two-fifths a considerable portion is either mountain or desert. A rapidly-increasing population creates a growing demand for homes, and accumulation of wealth inspires an eager competition to obtain the public land for speculative purposes. In the future this collision of interests will be more marked than in the past, and the execution of the Nation's trust in behalf of our settlers will be more difficult. I therefore commend to your attention the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the repeal and modification of certain of our lands laws.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES.

The Nation has made princely grants and subsidies to a system of railroads projected as great national highways to connect the Pacific States with the East. It has been charged that these donations from the people have been diverted to private gain and corrupt uses, and thus public indignation has been aroused, and suspicion engendered. Our great nation does not begrudge its generosity, but it abhors peculation and fraud, and the favorable regard of our people for the great corporations to which these grants were made can only be revived by a restoration of confidence, to be secured by their constant, unequivocal and clearly manifested integrity. A faithful application of the undiminished proceeds of the grants to the construction and perfecting of their roads, an honest discharge of their obligations and entire justice to all the people in the enjoyment of their rights on these highways of travel, is all the public asks, and it will be content with no less. To secure these things should be the common purpose of the officers of the Government, as well as of the corporations. With this accomplished, prosperity would be permanently secured to the roads and national pride would take the place of national complaint.

PENSIONS.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there were on the first day of July 1885, 345,125 persons borne upon the pension rolls, who were classified as follows: Army invalids, 241,456; widows, minor children and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers, 78,841; navy invalids, 2,754; navy widows, minor children, and dependents, 192. Survivors of the war of 1812, 395, and widows of those who served in that war, 17,212. About one man in ten of all those who enlisted in the late war are pensioned as receiving pensions, exclusive of the dependents of deceased soldiers. On the first of July, 1875, the number of pensioners was 34,821 and the increase within the ten years next thereafter was 110, 04. While there is no expenditure of the public funds which the people more cheerfully approve than that made in recognition of the services of our soldiers living and dead, the sentiment underlying the subject should not be vitiated by the introduction of any fraudulent practices. Therefore, it is fully as important that the rolls should be cleaned of all those who, by fraud, have secured a place thereon so that meritorious claims should be speedily examined and adjusted. The reforms in the methods of doing the business of this bureau which have lately been inaugurated promise better results in both these directions.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

The operations of the Patent Office demonstrate the activity of the inventive genius of the country. For the year ended June 30, 1885, the applications for patents, including reissues, and for the registration of trade-marks and labels, numbered 35,688. During the same period there were 22,928 patents granted and reissued, and 1,429 trade-marks and labels registered. The number of patents issued in the year 1875 was 14,587. The receipts during the last fiscal year were $1,074,974.35, and the total expenditures, not including contingent expenses, $924,123.11.

There were 9,8 applications for patents pending on the first day of July, 1884, and 786 on the same date in the year of 1885. There has been considerable improvement made in the prompt determination of applications, and a consequent relief to expectant inventors. A number of suggestions and recommendations are contained in the report of the Commissioner of Patents, which are well entitled to the consideration of Congress.

POLYGAMY.

In the Territory of Utah, the law of the United States passed for the surpression of polygamy has been energetically and faithfully executed during the past year, with measureable good results. A number of convictions have been secured for unlawful cohabitation, and in some cases pleas of guilty have been entered and slight punishment imposed upon promise by the accused that they would not again offend against the law, nor advise, counsel, aid or abet in any way its violation by others. The Utah Commissioners express the opinion, based upon such information as they may be able to obtain, that but few polygamous marriages have taken place in the Territory during the last year. They further report that, while there can no be found upon the registration lists of voters the name of a man actually guilty of polygamy, and while none of that class are holding office, yet, at the last election in the Territory, all the officers elected except in one county were men who, though not actually living in practice of polygamy, subscribe to the doctrine of polygamous marriages as a divine revelation and a law unto all, higher and more binding upon the conscience than any human law, local or national. This is the strong spectacle presented by a community protected by a republican form of government to which they owe allegiance, sustaining by their suffrages a principle and a belief which sets at naught that obligation of absolute obedience to the land which lies at the foundation of republican institutions. The strength, the perpetuity and the destiny of the Nation rests upon our homes established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental authority and sanctified by parental love. These are not the homes of polygamy. The mothers of our land who rule the Nation as they would the characters, and guide the actions of their sons, live according to God's holy ordinance, and each, pure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her children, sheds the warm light of true womanhood, unperverted and unpolluted, upon all within her pure and who esome family circle. These are not the cheerless, crushed and unwomanly mothers of polygamy. The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the Republic; wife and children are the sources of patriotism, and conjugal and parental affection beget devotion to country. The man who, undefiled with plural marriage, is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children, has a stake in the country which inspires him with respect for its laws and courage for the defense. These are not the fathers of polygamous families. There is no feature of this practice or the system which sanctions it, which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institutions.

There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid this country of this blot upon its fair fame. Since the people upholding polygamy in our Territories are reinforced by immigration from other lands, I reccommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into the country.

CIVIL-SERVISE REFORM.

The report of the Civil-service commission, which will be submitted, contains an account of the manner in which the Civil-service law has been executed during the last year and much valuable information on this important subject. I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of the principles upon which the law enforcing civil-service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies a test of fitness to applicants for these places by means of competitive examination and gives large discretion to the commissioners as to the character of examination and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application. The people may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as is possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it, and no weakening of the safeguards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest an amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we never shall be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service. Doubts may well be entertained whether our Government could survive the strain of a continuance of this system, which, upon every change of Administration, inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of the Government, engrossing the time of public officers with their importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment, and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent. The allurements of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity, debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of officers consequent upon our extension, and the mania for office-holding, growing from its indulgence, would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the support of principle, the desire for the public good and solicitude for the Nation's welfare would be nearly banished from the activity of our party contests, and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public place.

Civil-service reform, enforced by law, came not too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change.

Parties seem to be necessary, and will continue to exist. Nor can it be now denied that there are legitimate advantages not disconnected with office-holding which follow party supremacy. While partisanship continues bitter and pronounced, and supplies so much of motive to sentiment and action it is not fair to hold public officials, in charge of important trusts, responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties and yet insist that they shall rely, in confidential and important places, upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation but so steeped in partisan prejudice and rancor that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success. Civil-service reform does not exact this, nor does it require that those in subordinate position who fail in yielding their best service or who are incompetent should be retained simply because they are in place. The whining of a clerk, discharged for indolence or incompetency, who, though he gained his place by the worst possible operation of the spoils system, suddenly discovers that he is entitled to protection under the sanction of civil-service reform, represents an idea no less absurd than the clamor of the applicant who claims the vacant position as his compensation for the most questionable party work.

The Civil-service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supplying his place with the unfit party-worker. Thus in both the phases is seen benefit to the public service, and the people, who desire good government, having secured this statute, will not relinquish its benefits without protest, nor are they unmindful of the fact that its full advantages can only be gained through the complete good faith of those having its execution in charge, and this they will insist upon.

I recommend that the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners be increased to a sum more nearly commensurate to their important duties.

THE GOVENMENT LIBRARY.

It is a source of considerable and not unnatural discontent that no adequate provision has yet been made for the accommodation of the principal library of the Government. Of the vast collection of books and pamphlets gathered at the Capitol, numbering some 700,000 volumes exclusive of manuscripts, maps and the products of the graphic arts, also of great volume and value, only about 300,000 volumes, or less than half the collection, are provided with shelf room. The others, which are increasing at the rate of from 25,000 to 30,000 volumes a year, are not only unaccessible to the public, but are subject to serious damage and deterioration from other causes in their present situation.

A consideration of the fact that the library of the Capitol has twice been destroyed or damaged by fire, its daily increasing value and its importance as a place of deposit of books under the law relating to copyright, make manifest the necessity of prompt action to ensure its proper accommodation and protection.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

My attention has been called to a controversy which has arisen form the condition of law relating to railroad facilities in the city of Washington, which has involved the commissioners of the District, in much annoyance and trouble. I hope the difficulty will be promptly settled by appropriate legislation. The Commissioners represent that enough of the revenues of the District are now on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, to repay the sum advanced by the Government for sewer improvements, under the act of June 30, 1884. They desire now an advance of the share which ultimately should be borne by the District of the cost of extensive improvements to the streets of the city. The total expense, of these contemplated improvements is estimated at $1,000,000, and they are of the opinion that a considerable sum could be saved if they had all the money in hard, so that contracts for work could be made at the same time. They express confidence that, if the advance asked for should be made, the Government would be reimbursed the same within a reasonable time. I have no doubt that these improvements could be made much cheaper if undertaken together and prosecuted according to a general plan.

The License law now in force within the District is deficient and uncertain in some of its provisions, and ought to be amended. The Commissioners urge with good reason the necessity of providing a building for the use of the District Government which shall better secure the safety and preservation of its valuable books and records.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The present condition of the law relating to the succession to the Presidency in the event of the death disability or removal of both the President and Vice President, is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has repeatedly been considered by Congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of the Vice President and the vacancies at the same time in all other offices, the incumbents of which might immediately exercise the functions of the Presidential office, has caused public anxiety and a just demand that a recurrence of such a condition of affairs should not be permitted.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs and the welfare of the American Nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship of the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interest. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern determination to perform our duty well, must give us place among those who have added in their day and generation, to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1885.

Brain Products of Pennsylvania.

The following is the official list of patents issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of Pennsylvania on Dec. 8th, '85 reported from the office of Patrick O'Farrell, solicitor of patents, Wash., D. C., who will furnish information to our readers free.

Henry Aiken, Pittsburg, Pa., Blade for shears.

Ralph Bagley, assignor of one-half to W. A. Bole, Pittsburg, Pipe coupling.

W. H. Birge, Franklin, Perfumer.

G. C. Blickensderfer, Erie, Excavating machine.

W. A. Bole, assignor, of one-half to R. Bagaley, Pittsburg, Coupling pipes.

Jno. Braun, assignor to American Manufacturing Company, Phil'a, Door-hanger.

Isaac Brooke, Pittstown, assignor to himself, C. S. Francis, Spring City, and S. B. Skalkop, Rogers Ford, Window-grating.

R. F. Brown, assignor, by mesne assignments, to Brown Folding Machine Company, Erie, Carrier attachment for folding machines.

Jno. Coyne, Allegheny, Nail-plate.

Matthew Cridge, and F. H. Carlin, Allegheny, assignors to F. H. Carlin, Upright boiler.

A. J. Doty, assignor to Gordwin Gas-Stove and Meter Company, Phil'a, Heating gas-store.

J. A. Doyle, and F. L. Scourman, Philipsburg, Car step.

A. N. Dubois, Phil'a, Dyeing aniline black.

C. L. Dunbam, assignor of one-third to E. G. Disfendorf Union City, Pipe-wrench

David Evans, Sharpsburg, Boring-tool for lathes.

E. E. Everitt, Phil'a, Wardrobe folding bedstead.

Samuel Forrester, Allegheny, Pencil-sharpener.

J. K. G. Gavitt, Phil'a, Electric fire-arm.

G. N. Geissenhainer, Pittsburg, Fire-place-blower.

W. B. Gleason, and M. J. Harrington Albion, Pa., Ribbon and lace exhibitor and measurer.

E. M. Goldsmith, and E. Reizenstein Phil'a, Pa., Device for laying off geometric figures.

Philip Hauck, Phil'a, Adjustable box block for paper-box covering machines.

J. W. Henderson, Phil'a, Railway signal.

W. A. Hoeveler, Springdale, Pa., System of pipes for conveying gas, water, and electricity.

Thos. Kennedy, Phil'a, Pump.

C. F. King, Covington, Bolting rule.

C. L. Lockwood, Phil'a, Paper box.

A. S. Lovett, Erie, Burial case and coffin.

N. F. Martin, assignor of three-fourths to J. Scott, J. Albzitti and J. J. Mahoney, Phil'a, Condensing engine.

Wm. Mitchell, Altoona, Slide-valve.

F. N. Perry, Phil'a, Sheet metal cap.

F. P. Rease, Pittsburg, Extensible safety cartridge.

L. P. Rider, Pittsburg, Boat hull.

D. C. Ripley, A. H. Heisey and G. B. Swift, Pittsburg Pa., Manufacture of ornamental glassware.

L. Rodenhansen, Phil'a, Dumping wagon.

Jacob Rupertus, assignor to F. Hige and J. Mallo, Phil'a, Machine for oval cutting sheet metal.

J. N. Sargent, Scranton, Piston-valve.

Alex. Simpson, E. R. Scranton and M. Speicher, Archbald, Pa., Lubricator for pistons and cylinders.

Wm. Solt, Sr., Freeland, assignor of one-half to W. D. Kline, South Heberton, Pa., Grate bar.

G. M. Stout, assignor of one-half to W. H. Poley, Phil'a, Pa., Alarm time recorder for railways, etc.

R. G. Tippett, assignor, of one-half to D. Madlern, Reading, Pa., Can opener.

Daniel Waters, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Bit fastening for bridles.

J. C. White, Swatara, Pa., Ditching and tile laying machine.

Striking Miners Quiet.

PITTSBURG, December 11.—The striking miners are still encamped on the hills near Pine Run. They did not venture near the mines to-day and non-union miners were allowed to go to and from the mines without being molested. A feeling of insecurity prevails, however and another outbreak is looked for at any time. It is thought an effort will be made to settle the strike by arbitration. Master Workman Newman, of the Knights of Labor telegraphed to Grand Master Workman Powderly this evening asking him to come at once and take a look over the field. Newman says the Knights of Labor will not recognize any lawlessness, and if any members of the organization were engaged in the late riots they will be seriously dealt with.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by *Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer*. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 17 32 ly

Miscellaneous.

I. C. A.

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PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

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The Only Book Binding Establishment in Centre County.

We have purchased an entire new outfit for the Book Binding business, and have engaged one of the

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in the State, Mr. JOHN LINGLE, late foreman of the Patriot Book Bindery of Harrisburg, and are therefore prepared to bind all kinds of

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All binding will be done at our establishment. No work will be sent away for binding. You are thus saved the express charges and commission.

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—"Twas only an innocent piece of ice
That lay in the noonday glare;
A little snow had covered it nice,
And no one knew it was there.
A stalwart man came tripping down street,
He stepped upon the mask,
When suddenly heavenward flew his feet;
A passerby stopped and asked
Why he thus sat
So very flat.
Of course, it was no use
For a man to act the goose,
And throw himself around so loose.
But he sat there, grimly smiled and said,
(As he looked around nonplussed),
This messly ice came near breaking my head
And I'm going to melt it or bust.

—Dont scrub the pavements these cold mornings.

—Hon. John A. Woodward has our thanks for a copy of the pamphlet laws of 1885.

—The pupils of the High School are just now especially interested in examinations.

—Some of our exchanges are telling their readers that December is the dying ember of the year.

—The Parker House at Philipsburg is blossoming beautifuliy under the influence of new improvements.

—The North branch of the Susquehanna was 9 feet above low water mark during the recent freshet.

—The 200-acre farm near Millheim, owned by Daniel Kramer, has been sold to Christian Meusch, of Union county, for $13,600.

—Hunters who always send choice venison steaks to editors are the lucky ones. A hunter of this kind recently shot three deer in one day.

—One man named Mott was killed and two men named Hughes and Prince, respectively, were injured by a fall of rock at Houtzdale a few days ago.

—Mr. Isaac Dawson, who for many years has assisted Mr. John Anderson at the latter's restaurant, on High street withdrew from that position a few days ago.

—The Patrons of Husbandry, who are in session in Harrisburg, held a banquet Thursday night at the United States hotel. The invitations numbered 200 and were beautifully hand-painted.

—A little daughter of Mrs. D. Brumgard, of Lock Haven, while visiting at Mr. Henry Kreamer's residence in Centre Hall, fell seven feet down an open stair-way, breaking one of her legs.

—Thanksgiving day was on the 26th of November, and to-day is only the 11th of December, but the *Watchman* thus early after an interval of only 15 days, contains a local relating to the events of that occasion. Wonderful enterprise (?)

—The late Mr. Hoffer was born near Centre Hall, and was a son of Christian Hoffer. In early life he was a school teacher. After serving a term as prothonotary he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he has followed almost thirty years.

—Aaronsburg, the oldest town in the county, will inaugurate the musical convention season on Monday, January 11 Professor A. N. Johnson, of New Jersey, will train the class. Concerts will be given on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 15th and 16th of that month.

—We learn of the death at his daughter's home at Aaronsburg, on Monday December 7, of Mr. Jacob Wolf at the age of 72 years. Of his family, two daughters and two sons survive him, viz., Mrs. I. P. Neff, Mrs. B. O. Deininger, Alfred V. Wolf and Foster S. Wolf.

—Mr. Thomas Hazel, of Madisonburg is suffering from the effects of a pistol wound. He and Lewis Wolf were discussing the merits of a pistol which they supposed was not loaded. But it was loaded and when the load was discharged the bullet penetrated Mr. Hazel's left arm.

—Mr. Frank Wallace, of Milesburg we regret to state, has been so unfortunate as to seriously injure his eye, rendering him almost entirely blind. The act is more distressing because he has not, for a long time, been able to see out of his other eye. We hope the injured organ may recover.

—The Renovo *Evening News* adopts as its own an article on "The Winter Nights" which was written by a lady correspondent of the DAILY NEWS at Unionville. We are greatly indebted to our Renovo contemporary as it testifies to the true worth of the article and will doubtless please our lady correspondent.

—Miss Sallie Hoffer, daughter of the Mr. John Hoffer, arrived home from Michigan on Thursday evening. She was not informed of her father's death until she reached Tyrone, where she was met by D. S. Keller, Esq. Though a terrible shock to her she bore up bravely. It was indeed a sad home-coming from her pleasant visit.

—William D. Holtzworth, the celebrated battle guide, will give an instructive and interesting entertainment in Humes' Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings. December 25 and 26, with a matinee on the afternoon of the 26th. The lecture will be descriptive, and vivid battle scenes will be thrown on a canvas forty feet square. These battle scenes will be chiefly of the battle of Gettysburg and are the most reliable and correct in existence. Mr. Holtzworth as a lecturer is a host in himself. An advertisement of the entertainment will appear to-morrow. Entertainment will be given under the auspices of Gregg Post.

Philipsburg.

Mr. Howard Mitchell, of the *Journal*, took a flying trip to Clearfield on last Saturday.

Kaye & Scribner's comedy company appeared in the opera house, Thursday and Friday nights, playing "Daddy Dolan and his Son."

A run-off took place on our streets the latter part of last week. The buggy was pretty well demolished, the occupants were thrown out in the mud and fortunately escaped uninjured. We did not learn their names.

W. L Bair took in Tyrone on Saturday.

The late cold snap has played havoc with some ladies' houseplants and flowers.

The coal trade seems to be booming up a little.

Clem Cox, who has been to school at Lewisburg, we see is back on a short vacation. We are glad to note that he is looking as hale and hearty as ever.

Wm. Scott and F. H. McCully, former typos, but now school teachers, were hereaway Saturday.

The Fan Drill, held under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, was played to a full house on Friday night, December 4. The participants did very well, for it was the first time some of them ever appeared on the stage. The affair was financially a success, having cleared about seventy dollars.

Mr. Sam'l Taylor, a wrestler, challenges any person within a radius of fifty miles of Philipsburg to wrestle him for $100 to $500, a side.

There is some talk of erecting glass works in this place. This is the place to erect them—plenty of sand, coal and good railroads to ship their glass away.—[The works will be erected in Bellefonte —ED]

E. C. Humes, of Bellefonte, a partner in the firm of Hoover, Hughes & Co's extensive planing mill, has been in town recently.

Colds have been very numerous of late.

Ice has formed to a thickness of five inches.

The B. C., C. & S. W. R. R. has been doing good business of late.

Summary of Events in Unionville and Vicinity.

Winter has come in earnest, but without sufficient snow for sleighing. The mercury marked 4 deg. below zero on the morning of the 8th, but on the 9th a sudden change set in, and the mercury went up to 40 deg. Rain fell in torrents, the hills became bare, the streams much swollen, and the ice broken up.

We understand the church members have generously agreed to dig the cellar and haul the stones for the foundation of the new house to be erected by the Reverend Laning, but the present condition of the weather will greatly retard the work.

George W. Peters, a former resident of this place, but more recently of Kansas, is now sojourning here, and has taken up boarding at the residence of Mrs. Mary Peters. George is a Republican to the core, and in the event of becoming a rightful member of the family, Mrs. Peters may get to thinking as he does by the time women are accorded the right of suffrage in this State.

Mrs. Annie Rich, the accomplished young widow and seamstress, is very busy sewing for the citizens, making garments to protect the school children from the storms of Winter.

Mr. Thomas Parsons, a much respected citizen of Huston township, died suddenly a few days ago. He lived and died on the property where his ancestors lived while the Indians yet roamed through this valley.

Mr. George P. Hall, near Unionville, is ahead on heavy porkers as far as heard from. He slaughtered one a few days ago which tipped the scales at 500 pounds when dressed.

The hunters have nearly all returned from the mountain, and the reward for their efforts is only one small saddle of venison. Probable cause—too much game in camp.

We hear that our hotelist, J. Geary, anticipates soon leaving the temperance house in this place to engage in a more lucrative business, as mail agent on the the P. R. R. So, then, there will be a chance for some Prohibitionist to put his theory into practice. C.

—Those who come to town on mules and have occasion to fasten them should be careful as to the place they choose for their mules to stand. This was brought to our consideration on Wednesday evening, December 9, when we crossed the street near where a mule was fastened with his hind quarters in our direction. We meditated that mules are always adept in the art of skillful boxing, which art they cultivate to an extent that they know how to strike out forcibly with their hind feet. This consideration made us hasten past the mule at a safe distance. Afterwards we saw ladies pass in dangerous proximity, not reconizing his muleship in the innocent looking animal standing there. Now, an ordinary mule is known to be about as dangerous as a loaded cannon. Therefore, again we urge the owners of such animals to leave them only where they can kick the air.

Dr. Higbee Interprets the Law.

There has been considerable discussion as to the effect of the new school law on the attendance at Institutes, and State Superintendent Higbee thus writes to the *School Journal*:

"We do not think that the attendance of teachers upon the County Institute is voluntary, if by it is meant that it is at their own option to go or not to go. The law requires the county superintendent to assemble the teachers in annual convention. To do this he must notify the teachers of the place and time of the Institute. How can the requirement be met, and the Institute constituted without the presence of the teachers. It is the duty of the teachers, in order that the implied requisition of the law may be carried out, to obey the summons of the County Superintendent. He has full right to demand the reason for disobedience, and if found unsatisfactory, to take such measures as will free his administration from such open disregard of his will—official will, we mean, because as Superintendent, he has no personal choice in the matter, but must call the Institute into session, whether he or they desire it."

Week of Prayer.

The Evangelical Alliance of the United States has issued a programme for the week of prayer. Following are the topics suggested:

Sunday, Jan. 3.—Sermons. "Occupy until I come."

Monday, Jan. 4.—Praise and Thanksgiving.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.—Humiliation and Confession.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.—Home and foreign missions.

Thursday, Jan. 7.—The Church and Family.

Friday, Jan. 8.—Nations and Governments.

Saturday, Jan. 9.—The Christian Life.

Sunday, Jan. 10.—Sermons, "Let your loins be girded about, and your lights be burning; and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for the Lord."

—There are ten citizens of this town who have money to lend. Editor Joe Furey has the largest sum. Mr. Depew wired us this morning that he is the only man who has had a squint at Vanderbilt's will and was surprised to discover that Mr. Furey is mentioned among the prominent legatees. Mr. Vanderbilt heard that his "nephew," Joe, wanted the postoffice and didn't get it, and also that he was a faithful worker in the Democratic party. "That's the sort of a man I admire," said Money Bags. "Perhaps he never had a chance to get up a corner in corn, or railroads, or Government bonds, so I will leave him a million" Now that Joe has this large sum he'll probably start the car works booming and spend a year among the effete monarchies of Europe.

A Few Lines from Loveville.

LOVEVILLE, December 7, 1885.

Miss Irene Beck is quite sick.

Mrs. Bowers, of Jersey Shore, is at Centre Line.

On the 22d and 23d of December a Sunday-school convention will be held in the Centre Line Lutheran church. It will consist of all the schools in this vicinity. The convention will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Crittenden, of Bellefonte, assisted by other speakers from that place. Music will be furnished by Professor Lewis, of near Philadelphia, and Mr. Whippo, of Loveville. Great preparations will be made to render it a success. CLAY.

—Don't leave the baby carriages standing on the inclined pavements in such a manner that a slight push will send the carriage down hill. Especially, do not do this if the precious baby is in the carriage. We often notice baby carriages left in this position while the mama or nurse is in a store or house, and imagine the consequences should the carriage start down the hill with its valuable freight.

—Mrs. F. E. Butler, daughter of Dr. Harshbarger, of Milroy, and wife of Rev. John Butler, a Presbyterian missionary stationed at Ningpo, China, writes to her home that on the 12th of October her husband and their oldest son, John Scovell Butler, both died of cholera, while on a river boat on their way to attend a meeting of presbytery at Hang-chom.

—It is said that a man after a marriage license got into the wrong office the other day and was handed a revenue license which he was informed would be good until next April. "Thunder! I want a different kind," said the man; "we expect to remain married longer than that."

—On Saturday evening, December 19, the Ladies' Mite Society of the Aaronsburg Reformed church will entertain the public with recitations, dialogues, select readings, music, etc. These exercises will occur in the Reformed church at that place.

—It is claimed that sour milk is an anti-fat specific. A man in Lehigh county, who weighed 300 pounds, in 120 days reduced his weight to 100 pounds by its use. So 'tis said. New milk will make fat faster than "pork and beans" or "hog and hominy."

The New Scalp Law.

For those who are interested the following epitome of the new scalp law will be found sufficiently explicit. Justices of the peace, hunters and all other should cut this out and paste it in their hats, or somewhere else where it will not soon be lost: "Wild cat, $2; foxe, either red or gray, $1; mink, weasel and hawk, 50 cents; for every owl except the Arcadian screech or barn owl, 50 cents." It is the duty of any person who has killed any of the animals or birds above named and who is desirous of availing himself of the provisions of this law to produce such slain animals or birds before any justice of the peace of the county in which the same was killed, and make affidavit of the time and place of killing the same. When the e requirements are complied with, the county commissioners will issue an order on the treasurer for the proper amount.

—It has been determined that Miss Emma Krom, formerly of this place and now of Lock Haven, is the handsomest young lady in the latter city, a majority of the people deciding so by their votes. We're willing to bet that if all the young ladies in this place should be distributed around, giving one to each city in the State, and the handsomest young lady should be selected from among all in each of those cities, the Bellefonte girl would win every time.

—Following is from the Millheim *Journal*: 'Mr. J. W. Stover will be one of the pushing men who will add another fine store house to the attractive row of business houses on Main street. It will be built on the lot at present occupied by W. J. Springer's barber shop, and will be used for a first-class general store with Mr. Stover as proprietor. John Kerstetter, Jr., has the contract for the erection of the building, and expects to get out some of the work this winter."

—Tuesday afternoon, the 8th, the clothing of Albert Miller, a little son of Wm. Miller, of Philipsburg, accidently caught fire and the child was severely burned about the face and body. His mother, who extinguisehd the fire, had her hands badly burned.

Our intelligent and worthy fellow-citizen, Mr. Thomas Magee, has secured a position in the pension department at Washington. He is a first-class gentleman and we congratulate him on his good fortune.

—Are the Bellefonte Sunday-schools preparing Christmas festivals for their pupils? This custom has of late partially dropped into disuse.

—The death of J. R. Lowrie, Esq., a prominent citizen of Warriorsmark, Huntingdon county, occurred on Thursday morning.

—Editor Tuten, of the REPUBLICAN, was left $15,000 by his uncle, Wm. H. Vanderbilt.—*Watchman.*

—Lumbermen are taking advantage of the snow in getting their timber out of the woods.

From the pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.: I was so troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored. —B. F. Liepsner.

—Somebody says there will be 27 more snows this winter.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a constitutional remedy. It cures catarrh. Give it a trial.

Miscellaneous.

BILIOUSNESS.

Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Biliousness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Act upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.

17 48 1y

A CHANCE

TO BUY GUNS

CHEAPLY.

Rifle and Shotguns, B. L. pistol grip, rebounding lock, $20 to $25.
Winchester Rifles, new models, $16 to $17.
Shotguns, B. L., double, $11 to $30,
" " single, $5 to $10.
" M. L., double, $5 to $8.
" " single, $3 to 14.
—AT—
DESCHNER'S
Great Central Gun Works,
Water St., BELLEFONTE, PA.,
17 10 1y

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, December 31st 1885, by Charles F. Berwind, Allison White, Edward J. Berwind, Henry S. Frank and John Whitehead, under the Act of Assembly, entitled an "Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "Berwind White Coal Mining Company," the character and object of which is to carry on the business of mining coal in the counties of Clearfield, Centre, Blair, Cambria and Jefferson in the state of Pennsylvania and in such counties to purchase or lease coal lands; to open and work the same, to mine, quarry, ship, transport and buy and sell coal with power to erect, construct, purchase and own such buildings, machinery and other appliances of whatever nature necessary or convenient in the conduct or management of the said business and for this purpose to have possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto.
17—48—3t. HENRY C. TERRY, Solicitor.
10 South 3rd st., Philadelphia

Amputation of the Leg.

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a fool will affect to despise it. Mr Abram Ellsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster County, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh bone, and the suffering man looked forward, not without apparent reason, to death as his only deliverer. The family physicians refused to amputate the limb, asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. *David* KENNEDY, of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion and amputated the limb. The Doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific FAVORITE REMEDY to afford tone and strength to the system and prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Ellsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. This gentleman's disease was the offspring of foul blood, and Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Favorite Remedy. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a bottle. Bear in mind the proprietor's name and address: Dr. *David* KENNEDY, Rondout N. Y.

TO KEEP THE BLOOD PURE is the principal end of inventions and discoveries in medicine. To this object probably no one has contributed more signally than Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., in the production of a medicine which has become famous under the title of the "Favorite Remedy." It removes all *impurities* of the blood, regulates the disordered Liver and Kidneys, cures Constipation, Dyspepsia and all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females.

17—36—1y

Read this Carefully.

The following letter from a well known Western lady explains itself and is worthy of careful reading:

"I wish to say to the sick and those that are feeble and weak from any cause whatever, that in all the vocabulary of medicines they will find the most virtue and the greatest benefit from Parker's Tonic. I have been an invalid for five or six years past, and given up to die by the most skillful physicians of Kansas and Colorado, but Parker's Tonic has kept me alive, and raised me up after everything else failed. I have organic heart disease combined with great nervous debility, and have cold sinking spells with no pulse, and the only medicine that will bring on a reaction is Parker's Tonic. I have never known it to fail in curing a cold if taken in time, and it will relieve pain quicker than any remedy that I have tried. I send you this because I would like for others to know how much good it has done me. It is just as good for children. Try it and be convinced."—MRS D. SCHULTZ, Louisville, Kansas. P. O. Box 92.

PARKER'S TONIC
[Prepared by Hiscox & Co., N. Y.]
Sold by all druggists in large bottles at One Dollar
17 49 1m

A. V. SMITH,

(Successor to Harry Teats & Co.)

GROCER,

61 High Street,

OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE

BELLEFONTE, PA.

AT LEMONT.

A Hardware and Novelty Store.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine stock of Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Bolts, Screws, Nails, Tinware, Oilcloth, Coal Oil, Lamps, Sausage Grinders and Stuffers, Farming Utensils and other kinds of Hardware. Also just received a large stock of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

for presents, to delight father, mother, brother and sister. Be sure children, valuable novelties for persons of all ages. We can please you in price and quality. Call and see us. Prices as low as the lowest, TERMS CASH.

C. A. EVERETT,
Lemont, Centre Co., Pa.
17 41 2m

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. *Cured himself* in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 26th St., New York City. 17 49 4t

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.
17 9 4t

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N. Y.
17 49 4t

Vitalized Phosphites.

HEALTH
AND
VIGOR
FOR THE
BRAIN
AND
NERVOUS SYSTEM

CROSBY'S

VITALIZED PHOS-PHITES

Composed of the Nerve giving Principles of the Ox Brain and the Embryo of the Wheat and Oat.

This is a standard preparation with all physicians who treat mental or nervous disorders. The formula is on every label. Its chemical composition is superintended by a professor of Chemistry.

As it is identical in its composition with brain matter, it is rapidly absorbed, and quickly relieves the depression from intellectual efforts, fatigue, loss of memory, or mental irritability.

Sleeplessness, irritation, nervous exhaustion, inability to work or study is but a brain-hunger—in urgent cases, brain starvation. This brain nutriment quickly feeds the hungry nerves and restores brain power. It is a cure for nervous disorders and debility in old or young.

BRAIN WORKERS NEED BRAIN FOOD.

Crosby's Vitalized Phos-phites should be taken as a Special Brain Food.

To build up worn out nerves, to banish sleeplessness, neuralgia and sick headache. I have not had a severe headache since I began its use, it was my great trouble before.—*Dr. Guyon.*

To promote good digestion.—*Dr. Filmore.*

To "stamp out" consumption.—*Dr. Churchill.*

To "completely cure night sweats."—*John B. Quigley.*

To maintain the capabilities of the nerves to perform all functions even at the highest tension.—*Ed Treasure Trove.*

To restore the energy lost by nervousness, debility, over exertion or enervated vital powers.—*Dr. W. S. Wells.*

To repair the nerves that have been enfeebled by worry, depression, anxiety or deep grief.—*Miss Mary Rankin.*

To strengthen the intellect so that study and deep mental application may be a pleasure and not a trial.—*S. M. Couch.*

To develop good teeth, glossy hair, clear skin, handsome nails in the young, so that they may be an inheritance in later years.—*Ed. School Journal.*

To enlarge the capabilities for enjoyment.—*National Journal of Education.*

To "make life a pleasure" "not a daily suffering." "I really urge you to put it to the test."—*Miss Emily Faithful.*

To amplify bodily and mental power to the present generation and "prove the survival of the fittest" to the next.—*Bismarck.*

To restore lost powers and abilities.—*Dr. Bull.*

There is no other Vital Phos-phite, none that is extracted from living animal and vegetable tissues.

F. CROSBY CO.,

56 West 25th St., New York.

For sale by Druggists; or by Mail in P. O. Order, Bill or Postage-Stamps, $1. 16 46 1y

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Some of the pavements are quite icy.

—A few sleighs were in use on Sunday and Monday.

—Coasting was indulged in on Spring street on Tuesday.

—Each issue of the DAILY NEWS is read by at least 1,000 people.

—Snow fell to the depth of eight inches in Huntingdon on Sunday.

—Tuesday, if our exchanges tell the truth, ended the deer hunting season.

—Lovers don't like the electric light. They can't turn it down low enough.

—Every succeeding day brings a new kind of weather. It is passably fair at present.

—Peter A. Reed has been appointed postmaster at Tyrone, vice Bell, commission expired.

—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet at the Y. M. C. A. hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

—The death of Matthew Dean, a respected citizen of Renovo, occurred on Monday. Burial yesterday.

—Willing hands will prepare greens this week with which to decorate the Episcopal church for Christmas.

—F. C. Richard, the popular High St. Jeweler, has a new advertisement in today, calling attention to their large and elegant stock of holiday goods, in silver and gold.

—If Williamsport erects a $40,000 Y. M. C A. building, as she is preparing to do, surely Bellefonte can erect one costing $20,000.

—Many people complain of colds.—*Altoona Evening Independent*—Who would not complain of them? They are not the sort of affliction one can bear uncomplainingly.

—The next annual session of the Central Pennsylvania conference will be held in Harrisburg, commencing March 11, 1886, and will be presided over by Bishop Mallalieu.

—Persons who have in their make-up a large proportion of either sugar or salt did not go to church on Sunday. The sugar in their composition is not very sweet nor the salt very preserving in its quality.

—That sale of the valuable grounds and buildings on the northwest corner of the Diamond, and the Boiling Spring Mansion House, owned by the late Mrs. Mann, will be one of the most important that has ever occurred in this vicinity. It will be on Saturday, January 2.

—The new M. E. church in Orbisonia, Rev. G. M. Klepfer pastor, will be dedicated Jan. 10, 1886. Rev. J. A. McCauley D. D., L. L. D., president of Dickinson college, will preach the dedicatory sermon, and will be assisted in the services by other visiting brethren.

—Among the many good citizens of Centre county who came to town on Saturday was Mr. J. C. Bathgate, of Lemont. Mr. B. is a substantial citizen, physically and intellectually, and it was a pleasure to meet him. He was a soldier in the war and has a large acquaintance among all the soldiers of the county.

—Early in January the officers recently elected by Gregg Post will be publicly installed. Mr. John Noll, the commander, and Mr. William Jones, quarter master, assisted doubtless by all the other officers, will probably conclude the installation with a grand banquet at which we shall take much pleasure to be included.

—That public installation of the officers-elect of Gregg Post, G. A. R., will occur on the first Saturday evening in January. Capt. Austin Curtin, Department Commander of the State, will be the installing officer. Every member of the Grand Army in Centre county is invited to be present. Don't wait for a special invitation, but come anyway.

—Mr. John P. Seipert, who lives on the Humes' farm, engaged quite extensively in butchering on Thursday, Dec. 10. Among those who were present were Messrs. D. Rothrock, Samuel H. Marshal, J. L. Marshall and H. B. Myers. As may be imagined such a merry party had plenty of sport as well as work. Our reporter happened in at the time and had the privilege of partaking of some of the good things prepared for the occasion.

—We are requested by the members of Gregg Post to make a local announcement of the price of admission to the lecture entertainments to be given under their auspices during the holidays. For the evening lecture on the 25th and 26th, all seats will be reserved down stairs for 35 cents and in the gallery for 25 cents. For the Matinee on the afternoon of the 26th the general price of admission will be 25 cents; children under 12 years half price, and no reserved seats. Those who will attend the evening entertainments should reserve their seats at once at Sourbeck's. It is probable that for the benefit of people living along the line of the Lemont railroad an evening train will be put on to convey them to their homes.

A Wedding Event.

Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock S. D. Gray, Esq., was married to Miss Mary Laurie, daughter of Rev. William Laurie, paster of the Presbyterian church. The ceremony occurred at the Presbyterian parsonage, in the presence of a small company of relatives and near friends, Rev. William Laurie, father of the bride, officiated, assisted by Rev. M. K. Foster, of the M. E. church.

The affair was noticeable because of the rare and elegant presents received The groom is a very popular member of the Bellefonte bar and from several of the members of the bar he received a costly hammered silver dinner service richly inlaid with gold. Other members of the bar were represented in individual presents.

Both bride and groom are and deserve to be very popular and will have the well wishes of everybody. The REPUBLICAN tenders them its most sincere congratulations. They departed on the 10:35 train for Philadephia and Washington.

Our special reporter sends the following:

On Wednesday morning, Dec. 16th, at the Presbyterian parsonage, Samuel Durbin Gray and Miss Mary Laurie, were united in marriage by Rev. William Laurie, the bride's father, assisted by Rev. M. K. Foster. Two other clergymen were present to see that the ceremony was performed in an orthodox manner.

A select company, consisting of the friends of the two families, the elders of the Presbyterian church and their families, and a few others representing the cream of Bellefonte society filled the parlors.

The service was brief, solemn and impressive; and the appearance and demeanor of both bride and groom were graceful and pleasing.

After the ceremony and the usual congratulations, refreshments were served, accompanied and followed by a feast of reason and a flow of wit.

If our reporter had been able to write short hand he could have picked up in that brief hour a stock of raillery, banter, repartee and persiflage sufficient to enliven our paper for a month! The bride's sobriety during the ceremony had given place to flashes of brilliant remark and rejoinder which were reciprocated and responded to by the others.

By and by she disappeared for a few moments and on reappearing the bright fancies had been laid away with the cream albatross wedding dress, giving place to farewells and a few tears. As she escaped to the carriage to begin the wedding tour leaning on Mr. Gray's arm one minister threw handfuls of rice and another old shoes and the whole company good wishes. It was whispered in a corner that one gentleman in his haste to secure a shoe to throw, drew away the stocking, too, and threw both after the carriage, but the News does not certify to this!

The presents were numerous and valuable. The Bar of Bellefonte of which Mr. Gray is a member presented a handsome silver tea service, Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268 A. Y. M., sent a large and beautiful basket of choice flowers, the M. E. Sabbath School of Bellefonte an elegant china set, the Elders of the Presbyterian church and other friends were represented by gifts in gold, and silver, and nickel, and bronze, and glass, and walnut, and mahogany, and willow, and satin, and silk, and linen, and woolen, and Philipsburg was prominent in pictures and flowers.

That these two persons, so highly esteemed by the whole community, should thus be united in marriage, seemed to give much pleasure to the whole company, and many aspirations were heard for their success and happiness in life.

—One of the parties returning from the Art Decoration exhibition at State College, on Friday evening, were not very fortunate. We will not name them all, but we must tell a little about them, because they disturbed our reporter's slumbers. He was enjoying a comfortable night's rest at Mr. A. P. Welty's house at the time. It must have been 2 or 3 o'clock a. m. when he was awakened by a woman's voice calling "Mr. Welty!" "Mr. Welty!" The call was varied occasionally with the warning given by Annie to Sam—"Sam, don't go in there, or that dog will eat you up." Our reporter awoke Mr. Welty, who is a sound sleeper, and when the latter gentleman went out to discover what was the matter he found that a party from Half Moon, who were in a spring wagon had been brought to a sudden standstill by the breaking down of their vehicle. Annie was afraid to permit Sam to come to the house, because of the presence of a large dog there. They obtained Mr. Welty's 2-horse wagon, put plenty of straw in it and the remainder of their journey home was successfully accomplished.

—What will impress everybody as a real valuable improvement is the new house built be Mr. Robert Brennan. His former house was burned some time ago and the present handsome dwelling occupies the site of it. It is located about five miles from Bellefonte along the road leading to Half Moon. Such a pleasant home will be a source of much comfort to its occupant.

A Handsome Gift Well Bestowed.

On Saturday afternoon at about 3:30 o'clock thirty-five or forty men assembled in the rear dining room above Mr. Heisler's restaurant. A very brief glance sufficed to show that these gentlemen were employes of Bellefonte Nail Company. The air of waiting expectancy which prevailed indicated that something unusual was about to happen. When the DAILY NEWS reporter entered, Mr. Geo. Bamford kindly showed him to a seat, and he settled himself with the intention of taking in all that should transpire. The entrance of Col. D. H. Hastings and Jackson L. Spangler, Esq., was proof that some talking was to be done.

Mr. Hastings spoke first. In speaking, he held his hands behind him and those in the rear could see that they closed upon some valuable articles. He spoke about the relations of capital and labor and the absence of any disturbing influences between those to powers at the nail works. He addressed Mr. Isaac Longacre, who was seated near the centre of the room, and told him that he had been very successful, as superintendent over so many workmen, in retaining their esteem and also proving satisfactory to those in authority over him He said that the men under the supervision of Mr. Longacre were that day testifying their esteem for him in a practical way, and then placed in his hand the two articles which he had been concealing so carefully behind him. They were a very elegant smoking case and a tobacco case. "You need not reply," concluded the Colonel; "but just call on my bald-headed friend over there (pointing to Mr. Spangler). He will reply for you, as he makes his living by speech-making."

Mr. Longacre, accordingly requested Mr. Spangler to express his very earnest thanks to those present. This brought Jackson S. to his feet. He said he could not reply to the very broad and comprehensive remarks made by Mr. Hastings on the relations of capital and labor, as that had nothing to do with the present circumstances. He alluded at length to the relations of the men to their foreman and the skill, tact and forebearance which Mr. Longacre must have used. On behalf of Mr. Longacre he wished that each one present would spend the holiday season pleasantly and that no harm would come to any of them during the time which would intervene until operations shall be resumed again.

When the speech-making was ended congratulations were tendered Mr. Longacre and all present examined the smoking case. In the soft, velvet interior of the case reposed two elegant pipes, a cigar holder and a cigar case, all of finest workmanship. The tobacco case was filled with the finest smoking tobacco and on examining them more closely Col. Hastings was unable to control himself, but at once filled one of the pipes, lighted it and sought solace as he whiffed sundry clouds of fragrant smoke toward the ceiling.

The company did not break up at once, but found enjoyment in pleasant conversation and perhaps one of Mrs. Heisler's nice dinners, but at this juncture the scribe found it necessary to withdraw. He acknowledges the kindness of Messrs. Bamford and Bair in giving information.

Mr. Longacre, the gentleman thus honored, formerly lived at Pottstown, then at Sharon, Pa., and has been foreman in the nail room of the works here for 18 months. He has forty or more men under his direct supervision. He has reason to be proud of the high regard they entertain for him.

Religious Services on Sunday.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. John R. R. Robinson, on Sunday morning, preached from Matthew 21:37, "But last of all He sent unto them His Son, saying, They will reverence my Son."

In the evening Rev. Mr. Hall preached from Psalm 137:5 and 6, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

After the sermon he made a plea in behalf of a new church now in process of erection at Orbisonia.

Y. M. C. A.

The attendance at the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. at 4 o'clock p. m. was good and the exercises were conducted in an unusually spirited manner.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Rev. George W. Miller, of Philadelphia, officiated in the Methodist church on Sunday. In the morning he discoursed from Luke 18:1, latter clause—"Men ought always to pray and not to faint." His evening text was from part of Joshua 1:5,—"As I was with Moses, so will I be with thee." There were large congregations both morning and evening.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Wm. Laurie's discourse in the Presbyterian church in the morning was on Ephesians 2d chap., and 12th verse. In the evening he delivered a very impressive talk, addressed in part to Christians and in part to the unconverted.

—The camping ground at Conneaut Lake is the best in the State and last Summer's encampment there of the Second brigade was the finest Pennsylvania has ever known. It will probably be the permanent place of encampment.

The Funeral.

Very solemn were the services in the Reformed church at 11 o'clock Saturday morning. The church was thronged with the friends of the late Mr. John Hoffer A large choir occupied the choir gallery to render the impressive music. Rev. J. F. DeLong, pastor of the church, officiated, assisted by several other clergymen. As the funeral party entered the church Rev. DeLong repeated the opening words of the burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life." The floral designs were few, but exquisite—a lovely calla lilly that seemed to be a mass of blossoms, a floral cross and a sheaf of wheat.

The pall bearers were Cal. Bower, Esq., Mr. J. B. Pontius, Mr. Roush, Mr. Magee Mr. Jared Harper, Mr. Lukenbach, Col D. S. Keller and Mr. John Wetzel. After the choir had rendered an appropriate chant a hymn was sung. This was followed by the reading of the passages of Scripture relating to the resurrection, by Rev. Rader, of Centre Hall. Rev. D. M. Wolf, of Spring Mills, then made a fervent and affecting prayer. The pastor, Rev. J. F. DeLong, preached from the clause in the Apostles' Creed, "I believe in the communion of saints." In his discourse he paid high tribute to the Christian character of deceased and, among other things, said that he had been for 30 years an elder in that church. It was an excellent sermon and will have a lasting impression.

After the sermon Rev. Chas. T. Steck petitioned the throne of grace and Miss Mary Bradley sang a beautiful solo. The service concluded with a hymn after which all were given opportunity to view the remains which rested in a costly casket at the head of the centre aisle.

Quite a large number of friends accompanied the remains to Centre Hall, going on the 1 p. m. train over the Lemont road.

—Judge Baer, who presides over the courts of Somerset and Bedford counties, was recently presented with a petition from the ladies of the Bedford Christian Temperance union asking him to make an order requiring licensed houses to close at 10 o'clock p. m. The ladies were represented by counsel and also had a few words to say themselves, but the judge refused to grant the petition. He agreed that the efforts of the petitioners were noble, but said that the court could only administer, not make, laws; and as the laws of the state authorize the granting of licenses, but say nothing about the hour when bars should be closed, he could not see his way clear to making the order asked for. Notwithstanding this, he was of the opinion, however, that, in granting license, the court might take into consideration that a place is kept open to a late hour as a mere rendezvous for persons addicted to drinking, and refuse license to all such.

—Cannot a tobaggan slide be erected in Bellefonte? It is the fashionable Winter craze in the way of sport and many cities and towns are planning to have such slides. It would furnish a far more fascinating and exhilarating sport than the skating rink and is a means of enjoyment approved by the very elect. The only place we can think of at present is in the vicinity of the planing mill pond. A slide might be built there with a chute of about 200 feet and a fall of 1 foot in 3 and could be flooded every cold night. A descent of that distance would propel the toboggans clear across the pond which could be kept in condition during the cold months. The toboggans might be hauled up by mechanical means and a stairway at one side of the chute would provide means of assent for the toboggans, or an elevator might be improvised this purpose.

—Editor R. H. Thomas, of the *Farmer's Friend*, published in Mechanisburg, made a valuable suggestion at the meeting of the State Grange at Harrisburg. He proposed a plan for a system of education in the Grange, the main features being that the members of each local organization should read in private, for five hours in each week for a term of four years, a course of America History natural history, practical botany chemistry, geology, natural philosophy and political economy, and that the subjects studied be informally discussed or reviewed at stated or special meetings of each Grange. Centre county Patrons might give the proposal a trial.

—On Saturday afternoon last, says the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin*, Chas. Mabb, an employe at the Star dairy near Newberry, met with an accident which will leave him a cripple for life. He was on his way home from Lock Haven, and stepped off the train at Jersey Shore station, but failed to get aboard when it started again. Being anxious to get home he boarded a freight train. He had been on but a short time when two of the cars came together, catching his left foot between the bumpers and crushing it from the toes to the instep. He was brought down to the city on a freight engine, and taken to the hospital, where the foot was amputated at the instep.

—Bishop C. H. Fowler, D. D., of the Methodist church, who lectured so eloquently in this place a few years ago, on "Great Deeds of Great Men," will deliver a lecture on General Grant and his achievements in Y. M. C. A. hall, Williamsport, next Friday evening.

Howard Items.

Communion services were held in the M. E. church last Sunday, Parson Hicks officiating at the morning services, and Presiding Elder Leidy in the evening.

Mr. Oscar Moore, of this place, and Miss Ella Cheesman, of Renovo, entered the blissful state of matrimony last week. The bride and groom met a hearty reception at the residence of the mother of Mr. Moore.

Howard forge and furnace have closed down for an indefinite time. The stock is all worked up and pig iron all shipped to market.

The School Board of Howard township, by a vote of five to one, notified the congregation that holds its prayer and praise meetings in Kennedy's school house that "unless they furnish two tons of coal immediately, the doors of the building will be locked against them." This action has created quite a feeling among our Methodist friends.

Last week good donations were given Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Tipple, two widow ladies of this place.

Wm. Russell Hopkins, Esq., commonly known as "Forgeman," left these digings for his old stamping ground, Tyrone Forge, where he is engaged in manipulating the big hammer for the boys.

On last Saturday night Mr. Curtis DeHaas had a severe attack of pleurisy, and for some time his life was endangered. But he is now convalescing.

Mr. Joseph Wargo, a former resident of this place, but now a resident of Great Island, near Lock Haven, paid a visit to his many friends in Howard and vicinity on Saturday and Sunday last.

—So far as amusements are concerned there will be a great number of them during the holidays. A ball will be given in the Rink on Christmas eve., Thursday evening, December 24. On Christmas night Mr. William D. Holtzworth will give his lecture on Gettysburg in Humes' Hall. On Saturday afternoon and evening he will also lecture again on the same subject. It will be interesting as well as entertaining, and to attend it will be the very best way to spend that part of the holiday season.

Relief Corps Officers.

The Relief Corps of Dr. Geo. L. Potter Post, No. 261, of Milesburg, Pa., held their annual election for officers on Saturday, December 5, 1885, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Mary A. Crossmire.
Senior Vice—Sadie E. McKinley.
Junior Vice—Martha A. Haverack.
Chaplain—Annie Wallace.
Secretary—Minnie Draucker.
Treasurer—Annie E. Stonerode.
Conductor—Harriet Derr.
Guard—Jane Austin.

Four Items from Eagleville.

Miss Maggie Shearer is studying music under the direction of Mrs. Ridge.

Mr. Samuel M. Hall has gone to Jersey Shore, where he will be engaged as car inspector.

Business is brisk at Baumgardner & Singer's store.

Mr. Wilson Clark's new house is completed and he is enjoying its comforts.

—Mr. Charlie Rian, the cigar dealer on the bridge, was wedded last Thursday evening to Miss Dora M. Smoyer, Rev. J. Zeigler performed the ceremony. Charlie and his fair bride comported themselves bravely and gracefully. We congratulate them and wish them a long life of happiness. We are promised a more extended account of the happy affair soon.

Who Can Explain It?

It is said that if two vessels of equal capacity and of similar shape be placed, one on the ground and the other at an elevation of thirty feet in the air, during a shower, the former will be found to contain nearly one-third more water than the latter. Try it, and if this is so, please explain the cause. SUBSCRIBER.

—The Christmas season, which will be in full tide next week, is the most joyous of the year. It is the season for the bestowal of gifts, which are calculated to make glad. It is also the time when friends, separated by distance, are most frequently reunited. May the approaching holiday season be universally enjoyed.

—The trains on the Lemont road and the Bald Eagle road make good time and almost always connect at this point. The inclement weather of winter has not yet interfered to any considerable extent with railroad operations on these two lines, showing the good management of Supt. E. B. Westfall and also of Supt. S. S. Blair.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Malin departed yesterday for a visit in Philadelphia. Miss Jennie A. Shaw, of Boston, Mass., who has been the guest of Miss Fannie Gray, accompanied them to Philadelphia and will visit in Germantown for a few weeks at the home of her sister, Mrs. Mason.

—If proper care and promptness had been used in cleaning the snow from the walks, the ice and danger to life and limb would not now exist. Where's the ordinance?

—The moon changed into her first quarter on Monday afternoon, and we almost forgot to record the fact.

Personal Pencilings.

D. L. Moody is now way up in New Hampshire.

Irv. Speer's big false moustache very effectually disguises him.

Edward Graham, of this place, is visiting friends in Lock Haven.

Col. D. H. Hastings has been spending this week in Philadelphia.

Rev. Mr. Laning, Baptist minister at Milesburg, was a caller Tuesday morning.

Mr. Silas Reece, of Philipsburg, has invented an extension step for passenger cars.

Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Miller, of Philadelphia, departed on Monday for his home in that city.

Rev. J. K. Bricker, of Northumberland county, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. T. N. Magee, of Lamb street.

That very busy life insurance man, Mr. Joe Rathmell, of Williamsport, was at the Bush House on Tuesday.

Miss Sarah Rankin, daughter of Mr. Joseph A. Rankin, of this place, is visiting relations in Clearfield county.

A. A. Dale, Esq., enjoyed a little deer hunt this week.—*Centre Democrat.* Did he go to Philadelphia for his game?

Mr. E. C. Poorman, the polite and agreeable clerk at the Mountain House, Snow Shoe, was in Bellefonte Monday.

Mr. Irv. Humes, son of Mr. William Humes, Sr., was married at Houtzdale, on Thuasday last, to Miss Macnamara, of that place.

Mrs. Henry Kreamer, of Centre Hall from whom a double ovarian tumor was removed last week, is on a fair way to recovery.

Mr. Ed. Kitzmiller, manager of the Bellefonte telephone exchange, can go up or come down a pole about as rapidly as a squirrel.

Mrs. Woodcock, wife of Rev. J. A. Woodcock, departed on Wednesday for Lock Haven, to visit her friend, Mrs. Everett, in that city.

Miss Celia Armor, after an absence from home of almost three months, most of which was spent in Philadelphia, returned on Thursday.

Mr. W Barnhurst, who is with H. Belfield & Co., Founders and Manufacturers, No. 435 North Broad St., Phila., spent Sunday in Bellefonte.

Mrs. Schrock, of Bishop street, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Nannie Schrock, returned on Wednesday evening December 9 from an extended visit among friends in Ohio.

Mr. Frank Radford, of the Bellefonte Gas Company, is the owner of a paper which is 99 years of age. This paper is becoming quite proud in view of attaining its centennial next year. We forget the name of the paper, but it was printed somewhere in South Carolina.

Mr. Joseph K Bitner, of Penn Hall, was a caller on Thursday afternoon. Mr. B. has long been a subscriber to the *Bellefonte Republican* and is one of the best of the large number in that locality. Our friend reports all quiet in his section. Wish he could could scare up a sensation of some kind for us occasionally.

—Great activity prevails just now at the Scotia ore mines, which are running day and night. The reason for this activity is because there are many orders and also because repairs are to be made soon. The gentlemen who are superintending the work of these mines have great experience and skill. There is D. M. Clemson, the superintendent; John Love, mine boss: Mesh Williams, of Martha, who is millwright, and Mr. Robert A. Palmer, of Benore, the assayer. In consequence of plenty of work in that vicinity just now the people are happy.

Death of the Venerable John Teats.

Mr. Harry Teats, of this place, received word on Tuesday of the death, Monday night, at 10 o'clock, of his father, the venerable Mr. John Teats, which occurred at his home in Hublersburg.

We had never met Mr. Teats, but have heard much about him. He was a most excellent gentleman and truly respected by all who knew him. We understand he was a devout member of the Methodist church.

—The Pennsylvania railroad company announces the usual excursion for the holiday. The tickets will be sold on December 23, 24 and 25, and again on December 30, 31 and January 1, and they will all be good to return until January 4 inclusive. Excursion tickets will not be good to step off except at Philadelphia. No whole tickets will be sold at a less rate than twenty-five cents and no half tickets at a less rate than fifteen cents.

—William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy, has sent us his report for 1885. It fills forty-one pages. A man who can write so much about the ancient tubs which constitute the America Navy must be presumed to know something about such matters, Zach Chandler to the contrary notwithstanding.

—Mr. John Bracelin, an aged and much respected citizen of Altoona, was killed on the railroad in that city on Monday morning.

MARRIED.

MOORE—CHEESMAN.—At the M. E. parsonage, in Milesburg, on December 10, by Rev. Guyer, Oscar Moore, of Howard, and Miss Emma Cheesman, of Renovo.